THERE ARE NO
DRAGGED AND UNEVEN EDGES
in the
LACE CURTAINS CLEANED
BY US
They have been properly stretched.
PRESCOTT'S
DYERS AND CLEANERS.
DUBLIN. CORK. LIMERICK.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated), 3 lines, 20 words, 2/6; each additional line of 7 words, 8d.

Irish Times 'Phone Numbers.—Dublin 5036 and 5037; Belfast—1787; London—Central 4350. Belfast Office—139 Royal Avenue. London Office—89 Fleet Street.

BIRTHS.

HARRIS—November ..., 1926, the wife of Richard J. Harris, The Garage, Delgany, a son.

KETTLE—November 14, 1926, at Newtown, St. Margaret's, County Dublin, to Charles S. and Beda Kettle, a daughter.

O'REILLY—November 8, 1926, at 39 Home Farm road, to Patrick P. and Dorothea M. O'Reilly (nee Browne), a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HINGSTON and KENNEDY—November 16, 1926, at All Souls', Langham Place, London, by Rev. Arthur Burton, Vicar of the Parish, Major R. W. G. Hingston, M.C., I.M.S., son of the late Rev. R. E. H. Hingston and Mrs. Hingston, Merton, Surrey, to Mary S., only daughter of the late J. S. Kennedy, Bantry, and Mrs. Kennedy, 7 Roan Carring, Ashford, Middlesex.

PENNEY and WISE—November 17, 1926, at Andover, by Colonel Jordan, Captain Lewis Penney, the Salvation Army, Lower Abbey street, to Lieutenant Ivy Wise (last stationed at Cork).

DEATHS

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this column will be found on Page 6.

CAULFIELD—November 16, 1926, at her residence, Aughavanagh, Grace Dieu, Waterford, Elly, beloved wife of Thomas Caulfield, and daughter of Patrick and the late Catharine Corcoran, Morley Terrace, Waterford.

DRINKWATER—November 17, 1926, at her residence, 3 Carysfort avenue, Blackrock, Bridget, widow of the late Thomas Drinkwater, R.I.P. Funeral from above address for Dean's Grange Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), 19th inst., at 11 o'clock.

GILCRIEST—November 16, 1926, at her residence, Wine street, Sligo, passed peacefully away, in an advanced age, Mary, widow of the late Thomas Gilcriest. Funeral strictly private.

GILSENAN—November 17, 1926, at Parochial House, St. Michael's, Enfield, Rev. Thomas Gilsenan, P.P., aged 72. Requiem Office and High Mass to-morrow (Friday) at 11 a.m. Funeral immediately afterwards to Kill.

KOUGH—November 17, 1926, in Dublin, the result of an accident, Charles Norman Kough, B.A., only son of the late Charles Kough, I.C.S., formerly of Teave-na-grena, Monkstown, County Dublin. Funeral private.

MITCHELL—November 17, 1926, at her residence, Hillhall, Glassiough, Margaret, beloved wife of Robert W. Mitchell, and devoted daughter of the late James and Sarah Haslett. Funeral to-morrow (Friday) at 2 o'clock.

MOONEY—November 16, 1926, at his residence, Malone Lawn, Patrick, beloved husband of Annie Mooney. Mass at 10 o'clock at St. Mary's, Lucan, this (Thursday) morning. Funeral to Esker Cemetery at 2 o'clock.

PENNICOTT—At his residence, 6 Bagnot terrace, Black Horse road, Frank Pennicott (late Army Ordnance Corps). Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife, sons, and daughters.

POWER—November 16, 1926, at Whitworth Hospital, Drumcondra, after a brief illness, Edward Power. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife, son, daughters, and sister also a large circle of friends. "Peace, perfect peace." Funeral from All Saints' Church, Grangegorman, to-morrow (Friday) morning at 10.30 to Mount Jerome Cemetery. American papers please copy.

SMITH—November 17, 1926, at Dunloe, Greystones, Edward, son of the late Samuel Smith, of Liverpool.

STAINES—November 16, 1926, at the Children's Private Hospital, Temple street, Edmund Aloysius, darling youngest son of M. J. and Mrs. Staines, 553 North Circular road.

WALSHE—November 13, 1926, at a Limerick Hospital, of pneumonia, Gerald, last surviving son of Zachariah and Mary Walshe, late of Ardpohill, Reens, County Limerick.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

E. J. Toomey and family return sincere thanks for all kind messages, letters, and telegrams received in their recent sad bereavement.

IN MEMORIAM.

CANNING—In loving remembrance of my dear husband, Charles H. Canning, who entered into rest November 18th, 1925. "Peace, perfect peace."

COOKE—In loving memory of Charles H. Cooke, Portarlington, called Home 18th November, 1922. "Till the day break."

EWING—In loving remembrance of our dear mother, who passed away November 18, 1923.
"Thine be the love
They who find in Thee their rest."

FARRELL—In loving memory of Mamie, daughter of Mrs. Farrell and of the late Mr. J. H. Farrell, "Glenbeg," Westfield road. Inserted by her loving mother, sisters, and brother.

GROVES—In loving and affectionate memory of Lizzie, who fell asleep in Jesus November 18th, 1914. "Severed only till He come."

KIRKHAM—In loving memory of Harry Atherton Kirkham, who passed away at his parents' residence, Quay, New Ross, on 18th November, 1917. "From darkness to light."

WAKELY—Eighth Anniversary—In loving memory of our dear mother, who departed this life on 18th November, 1918. "Peace, perfect peace."

YOUNG—In loving memory of my dear sister, Anne, who died at Slygulf, Bagenalstown, 18th November, 1918. I. Thess. iv. 17.

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Abbey Street
Nov 19th 20th
GRAND XMAS FAIR and CARNIVAL
The Sale to be Opened
To-morrow (FRIDAY),
AT 3.15 P.M.,
By LADY MADDOCK.
Chairman—Sir Wm. THOMPSON, M.D.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 20th,
AT 3.15 P.M.,
By Mrs. W. MILLS FORSYTH.
Chairman—J. HUBBARD CLARK, Esq., High Sheriff.
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PRODUCE STALL,
CHRISTMAS TREE,
REFRESHMENT STALL,
CAKE STALL,
HALF-HOUR CONCERTS, &c.
DON'T FORGET THE DATES.

Your Winter Clothes.
Have Your Stained and Soiled ones Cleaned by us
FROCKS ..... Cleaned 6/6
COSTUMES ..... " 7/6
SUITS ..... " 7/6
HATS ..... " 2/6
Returned in four days. Postage and box free
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BE sure to come to the Grand Christmas Fair and Carnival, to be held at the Methodist Church, Abbey street, to-morrow (Friday), and Saturday, November 19th and 20th. Doors open 3.15 p.m. Opened on Friday by Lady Maddock, and on Saturday by Mrs. W. Mills Forsyth. Chairman (Friday), Sir William Thompson; (Saturday), J. Hubbard Clark, Esq.

ADVERTISERS are specially requested to see that Copy for Advertisements in the Saturday issue of the "Irish Times" is sent to this office at least two days before date of publication.
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ANNE LYNCH'S TEAS.
ANNOUNCEMENT.
ALFONSO PALCIC, 54 Grafton street, wishes his clients to know that his new premises at 58 GRAFTON STREET will be OPEN TO-DAY as High-Class Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Hairdressing and Perfumery Departments.

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TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE LUNCHEONS. QUICK SERVICE.

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WHITEWAY'S have two delightful sparkling ciders for winter use—"Whimple," rich and full, and "Woodbine," dry. The latter is for sufferers from rheumatism. Sold by all wine merchants.

HINTS FOR BUSY HOUSEWIVES.—Coffee-making, Cooking of New Dishes and various Household Matters are treated of in the Woman's Page of the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" To-day.

STAINLESS TABLE CUTLERY, ivorine handles, from 15/6 4-dozen, post free.—THOMPSON, 12 NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN.

MONEY—The Highest Advances to be obtained in Dublin on Jewellery, Silver Plate, Furniture and Valuable Chattel Property of every description, at the First Class Money Office, 85 MARLBOROUGH STREET, 85.

LIMERICK—Advertisements for the "Irish Times" can be handed in at Hurley's News agency, Sarsfield street, Limerick

TULLAMORE—The "Irish Times," the "Weekly Irish Times," and the "Irish Field" can be had immediately after the arrival of the trains from Mr. M. F. Gorry, Harbour street.

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JOINERY MADE IN OUR GOLDEN LANE WORKSHOPS.
Please ask our prices.
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HOW WIRELESS AMATEURS CAN TUNE IN AMERICA.—See the Wireless Page of the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" To-day. Price Twopence, at all Newsagents.

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C.Y.M.C.A., Dawson street—To-night, 7.45, Bible Class: 8.15, Dr. H. G. Smith's Lecture, illustrated on the lantern, on "The Romance of a Comet." Open to the public.

FOR SALE,

The Property of the Earl of Kenmare, 12 GOOD KERRY HEIFERS, calving in the Spring, incalf to the Prize Pedigree Kerry Bull, "Munster Baroney." For further particulars apply to C. O'KEEFFE, Estate Office, Killarney.

£1 1/- FOR 100 WORDS.—The competition for this Prize in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" closes on Saturday next, 20th November.

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Quadruple Screw Oil-Burning Liners.
PARIS ..... November 24
PARIS ..... December 15
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES, TRINIDAD, SPANISH MAIN and PANAMA.
Macoris ..Dec. 5. Pelletrie de Latouche, J.-n. 3
The Largest and Fastest Steamers from England.
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PALATIAL NEW LINERS.
Special arrangements for celebration of Holy Mass.
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Scythia ..Sun. Nov 21 Tuscania ..Sat., Dec. 25
Alsatia ..Sun., Nov 28 Aurania ..Sun., Jan 2
Aurania ..Sun., Dec 5 Scythia ..Sun., Jan 9
Franconia Sun. Dec 12 Laconia ..Sun., Jan 16
Samaria ..Sun., Dec 19 Samaria ..Sun., Jan 23
COBH to BOSTON.
Samaria ..Sun., Dec 19 Caronia ..Sun., Feb 20
Carmania Sat., Feb 6 Carmania..Sun. Mar. 6
BELFAST to NEW YORK.
Aurania ..Sat., Jan 29 Alsatia ..Sat., Mar 12
Aurania ..Sat., Feb 26 Caronia ..Sat., Mar. 19
BELFAST to BOSTON.
Alsatia ..Fri. Jan 14 Caronia ..Sat., Mar '9
CANADA
COBH to HALIFAX, N.S.
Aurania ..Sun., Dec 5 Aurania ..Sun., Jan 2
Tuscania ..Sat., Dec. 25 Tuscania ..Fri., Jan 28
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PRICE TWOPENCE. DUBLIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1926. VOL. LXVIII. NO. 21,712.

The Irish Times. SPECIAL EXTRA

WE expect our first Wolseley Light Six in a few days. Come and see it. GRAFTON MOTOR CO., 45 Grafton street, Dublin.

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MONDAY NEXT, 22nd NOVEMBER.
On Sunday Next, 21st November, a Special Passenger Train will leave Broadstone at 10.0 a.m. for Roscommon, Claremorris, Edgeworthstown, Carrick-on-Shannon and Collooney, calling at Clonsilla 10.15, Maynooth 10.30, Kilcock 10.41, Enfield 10.58, Hill of Down 11.20, Killucan 11.33 and Mullingar 11.51 a.m.
M. F. KEOGH, General Manager.

BELFAST READERS
The Irish Times is due to arrive in Belfast at 9.10 a.m. If it is not delivered within a reasonable time please communicate with our Branch Office, 135 Royal Avenue.

EVENTS IN IRELAND are fully summarised in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES," with Illustrations. Price Twopence.

BUILDING WORKS & CONTRACTS—See Page 12

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COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Goods of
PATRICK BEGGAN, late of Kilbride, Trim, in the County of Meath, Farmer, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic., cap. 35, that all persons claiming to be creditors or otherwise to have any claims or demands against the estate and effects of the above-named Deceased, who died on or about the 26th December, 1925, at Stillorgan, in the County of Dublin, are required, on or before the 4th day of December, 1926, to furnish (in writing) particulars of such claims and demands to the undersigned Solicitor for the Executor of the Will of the said Deceased, to whom Probate (in solemn form of law under judgment, dated the 29th day of June, 1926) was granted forth of the Principal Registry, Saorstat Eireann, on the 15th July, 1926.
And notice is hereby further given that after the said 4th day of December, 1926, the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased, having regard only to the claims and demands of which notice and particulars shall have been given as above required.
Dated this 26th day of October, 1926.
F. C. O'REILLY, Solicitor for said Executor, Trim, Co. Meath.

Notice of Sitting for Proof of Debts.—21. SAORSTAT EIREANN.
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the Matter of MAURICE DOWLING, of 32 Main street, Naas, in the County of Kildare, Merchant, a Bankrupt.
A Public Sitting in this matter will be held before the Registrar in Bankruptcy at the Law Courts, The Castle, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 30th day of November, 1926, at the hour of eleven o'clock, forenoon, for the Proof and Admission of Debts and for the vouching of the Official Assignee's account.
A creditor may prove his debt at the sitting, or send his Affidavit of Debt in the prescribed form, or his detailed account, to the under-named Official Assignee four days previously to the sitting in order to have the same admitted.
Dated this 17th day of November, 1926.
JOHN C. MARLOWE, Clerk in Bankruptcy.
Registrar.
A. G. HOLLINSHEAD, Official Assignee, Law Courts, The Castle, Dublin.
EUGENE F. COLLINS, Solicitor for the Assignee, Temple Chambers, 19 Eustace street, Dublin.

Gazette Notice—Adjudication—Public Sittings.—17.
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
SAORSTAT EIREANN.
In the Matter of JOHN CHARLES CASSIDY, of 8 Harrington street, in the City of Dublin, retired Publican, was, on the 2nd day of November, 1926, adjudged Bankrupt.
Public Sittings will be held before the Court at the Law Courts, The Castle, Dublin, on Friday, the 3rd day of December, 1926, and on Friday, the 17th day of December, 1926, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, whereat the bankrupt is to attend, and to make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects. Creditors may prove their debts, and at the first sitting choose creditors' assignee. At the last sitting the bankrupt is required to finish his examination.
All persons having in their possession any property of the bankrupt should deliver it, and all debts due to the bankrupt should be paid to A. G. Hollinshead, Official Assignee, Law Courts, The Castle, Dublin, to whom creditors may forward their affidavits of debt.
W. A. T. COBBE, Acting Deputy Registrar.
PRENTIS, KEVES, and PIGOT, Solicitors, 23, Kildare street, Dublin.

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Great Feast Of Attractions At Clerys To-day And Every Day This Week

MANNEQUIN PARADE OF PARIS FASHIONS
To-day (Thursday), 18th November, and To-morrow (Friday), 19th November, at 3.30 o'clock each Day.
On the Grand Gallery, alongside Millinery Section.
Madame S. Miller, of the McCall Company, will Lecture on New Winter Styles.
Admission to the Parade is by Ticket Only, to be had Free at Clery's McCall Dept. Tickets Must be Obtained a Day Before.

Clerys Great Toy Bazaar NOW OPEN
See Wonderful Treasure Island, where Sinbad the Sailor and Santa Claus Distribute Gifts to Good Boys and Girls straight from the home of the Floating Mermaids.
Punch and Judy Coming Shortly.

JAPAN AT CLERYS
Come to See the Troupe of 6 Japanese Craftsmen, Now in the Japanese Exhibition. The Japanese are in their National Dress, and Display Painting, Silk Embroidery, Ivory and Wood Carving, Toy-Making, Silver Engraving, etc.
ADMISSION FREE.
Children must be accompanied by Parents.

The Ashes of Roses Exhibition.
Golden Basket Temple.
In the Centre of Clerys Store
A Living 18th Century Model Takes a Peep at the Wonderful Beauty Novelties of 1926.

Dainty Engliel Semi-Porcelain COFFEE SERVICE, neat coloured floral design and shape, as sketch. Six persons. Only 14/6

CLERYS
Wonderful Prices For Beautiful
CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE

A very dainty early MORNING SERVICE of Fine Japanese China, rich landscape design. An Ideal Gift. Clerys Price, complete 10/6

When Ordering China by Post Please Enclose 1/- Extra for Box and Packing.

China Tea Services
A Wonderful Offer of Fine Clear, Thin China Tea Services, in a very pretty design; cups, saucers, plates decorated with Rosebuds and Foliage, Fancy Cake Plate and Sugar and Cream. 21 Pieces. Price, per Set 5/11

Trinket Sets
Special Offer of Dainty Trinket Service on Tray, garland of flowers and gold line decorations. A very dainty and serviceable gift. Complete 7/6

Another Tea Service
An Astonishing Offer of Fine China Tea Services in a pretty floral design with Peacock, as illustrated, antique shape fittings. 21 Pieces. Originally 12/6. Now offered at, per Set, only ... 7/6

Breakfast Services
Wonderful Bargain Offer in Best English Bone China Breakfast Services. Attractive Blue Derby Panel decoration, heavily illuminated and traced with gold. Antique shaped Bread Plate 21 Pieces. Price, per Set 24/6

Toilet Services
A New Offer of Splendid English Semi-Porcelain Toilet Services, antique shape, clear glaze. Five Pieces 10/6

Superior Dinner Services
Great Offer of Beautiful English Semi-Porcelain Dinner Services, blue band and gold edge, Brown festoon border. Splendid strong ware. 26 Pieces. Price, per Set ..... 45/- (Matchings always in Stock.)

Tea Services
A Superb China Tea Service, in blue Derby decorations, broad panels and festoons, gold edge and line. 40 Pieces for 12 persons. A genuine bargain. Price 39/6

Bargains in Glasses

These Glass Ware Offers are of Special Interest to the Licensed Trade, Clubs, Hotels, Etc.
(1) Strong Moulded Pint Tumblers, spiked (marked Imperial Pint), per doz., 4/6. (2) Tall Heavy Bottom Ale Glasses, ½-Pt. per doz., 4/6. (3) Strong Flanged ½-Pint Tumblers, bell shaped, per doz., 2/11. (4) Strong ½-pt. Moulded Tumblers, suitable for Stamping, per doz., 2/3. (5) Strong Flanged Whisker Glasses, bell shaped, heavy bottom, per doz., 2/11. (6) Half-Pint Cut and Polished Tumblers, beautiful clear glass. Each 7½d. (7) Strong Counter Glass Jug, very heavy bottom. Each 1/-. (8) Old Style ½-Pt. Tumblers, strongly made, per doz., 4/6. (9) Straight Tall Whisker Glasses, very heavy bottom, per doz., 2/11. (10) Plain Thin Fine Port or Sherry Glasses, per doz., 2/11.

Tea Services
Beautiful Old Style China Tea Service, deep maroon band, gold traced, with pretty hand-painted panel and gold handle 21 Pieces. Clery's Price, per Set, only. 16/11

O'Connell st. Dublin
CLERY & CO., LTD.

DCM
DUBLIN COUGH MIXTURE.
1/3 2/- 3/-
Post Extra.
BE SURE YOU KEEP A BOTTLE IN THE HOUSE.
Get it at
Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson Ltd.,
12 Grafton St., Dublin & Branches

TODD, BURNS & CO., LTD.,
EXTENSIVE HOUSE FURNISHERS.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND LINOLEUMS.
ALL GOODS MARKED AT CASH PRICES.
For the benefit of our Customers who wish to Furnish by EXTENDED PAYMENTS we have made arrangements to enable them to select from OUR STOCK and PAY BY INSTALMENTS.
Particulars on application.
SEW WORKSHOPS AND WAREROOMS.
MARY STREET, DUBLIN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Goods of
CONSTANCE M. FLOOD, late of Derlangan, Ashboy, in the County of Meath, Spinster, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic., cap. 35, that all persons having any claims against the estate of the above-named Deceased, who died on or about the 11th day of July, 1926, at Derlangan aforesaid, are required on or before the 4th day of December, 1926, to furnish (in writing) particulars of such claims to the undersigned Solicitor for the Administrator, to whom Letters of Administration were granted forth of the Principal Registry, Saorstat Eireann, on the 21st day of September, 1926.
And notice is hereby further given that after the said 4th day of December, 1926, the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased, having regard only to the claims and demands of which notice and particulars shall have been given as above required.
Dated this 26th day of October, 1926.
F. C. O'REILLY, Solicitor for Administrator, Trim, Co. Meath.

When the rough armour of the day's work is laid aside, and all that is jolly and humane rises to the surface, the dinner beneath the shaded lamp becomes a happy ceremony of civilisation.

Dinner suits to order from 9 to 13 gns.
Dinner Suits Ready to Wear, £6 15/- and £7 15/-.
THOMPSON'S,
Tailors for Three Generations,
8 Westmoreland street, Dublin.

IRISH CALENDARS FOR FOREIGN POST
Combridge Ltd.
18 &

Motor Matters, Cycles, &c.

MOTOR CARS.

ANY make of Car supplied for cash or on instalments.—Woods', Westland Row. T

AUSTIN, Clyno and Sunbeam: Distributors for whole of Free States: Lincoln and Nolan, Ltd., 57 and 59 Lower Bargot street, Dublin. T

SUNBEAM AND ANSALDO CARS. Send Catalogues on application to F. J. ROGERS, 42-3 South King street, Dublin. T

FIAT, TRIUMPH, PEUGEOT. Authorised Agents: ANDREW J. DOYLE, 51 8th. King st. T

A FEW Only—The used Cars I offer are good to Buy, not only because they are bargains, but because we are sold with your complete satisfaction first in view.—T. J. Rogers, South King street, Dublin. 17 A

A BARGAIN, Sunbeam Tourer, excellent condition, first £100 secures.—Woods, Westland Row. T

A BARGAIN—Maxwell Touring Car, splendid condition. Seen any day, 74a Rathgar road. 17 A

CHEVROLET Five Seater, late 1923, completely overhauled and repainted, new battery, clock, speedometer, and two spare wheels; tax paid to end of year, accept £255.—T 130 this office. 16 F

FOR Sale, 1925 Humpmobile 6 Tourer, four wheel brakes; perfect order, only few months in use; bargain price.—T 195, this office. 16 D

FOR Sale, Vauxhall and Gladiator Landaulette, also Chevrolet Touring English Built Body, suit Ford 15 cwt. van. Brolt Hitching Set; Landaulette Body, suit street taxi; some Light-weight Motor Cycles, cheap. Apply St. Bridget's Garage, Nottingham street. 16 F

FORD Cars, 1927—Unequalled value; all Models in stock; also Tudor Sedan, 1926, and Tractors.—M. and J. Dawson, Maynooth. T

HOODS Re-Covered; Side Screens a speciality.—F. O'Brien, 52 Merrion square (rear). T

HUMBERETTE, running order, just overhauled, taxed; owner buying larger car; cheap.—T 192, this office. 17 A

I HAVE for Sale the following Rhode Cars at very special prices:—1926 Saloon Car (unused), 1926 4/5 Seater Tourer (small mileage), 1924 4 Seater Tourer.—A. F. Rhodes, 106/7 Middle Abbey street, Dublin.

JUNE, 1926, Morris Two Seater; taxed, insured, as new; £152. Ring 61356. 17 A

LATE 1923 Ford Tourer, perfect order; £30, nearest offer.—Phoenix Garage, North Circular road. 17 A

LIGHT Four Seater Car, electric lighting, new tires, £40.—54 Rathgar avenue. 17 A

MOTORS Overhauled, Broken Castings Welded, Crank and Shafts Dressed, Machining and Fitting carefully carried out by us.—Manager, Lissadell, Sligo. T

MORRIS Oxford, 1926 model, run 8,000 miles; as guaranteed; perfect order; just decarbonised; owner going abroad; any trial.—Fleming, 45 Anglesea road, Ballsbridge. 15 D

MORRIS Cowley 1926 4 Seater, blue; owner driven throughout; full explanation for selling.—M. and J. Dawson, Maynooth. T

ROVER 2 Seater Car, in perfect order and condition; any trial; first cheque £65.—M. and J. Dawson, Maynooth. 16 F

STUDEBAKER, 4/5 Seater, in first class condition, electric light; £60.—Ashenhurst, Williams and Ltd., 12/15 Talbot place, Dublin. 17 F

TROJAN 2 Door Model, on solids, to be sold cheap. Ashenhurst, Williams and Co., Ltd., 12/15 Talbot place, Dublin. 17 F

WOLSELEY 1925 10 h.p. Two and Four Seaters, Morris Oxford 4 Seater, Ariel 4 Seater, 1926 Armstrong Siddeley 14 Cotswold; exceptional value, with guarantee in each case; also Buick, Humber Tourers, Albert 4 Seater All Weather, great reduced prices; any trial or examination. Seen at the Garage, Dawson lane, Dublin. 'Phone 200. 17 A

1923 C.N. Blue Two Seater, with dickey, electric light, 4 wheels, good order; tax and insurance paid; £50.—T 188, this office. 17 A

1926 AERO Morgan, new condition, many extras; very fast; £135.—Grafton Motor Co., Graftonstreet. 16 F

1925 Chevrolet, Gordon cabriolet two seater body, large dickey, beautifully upholstered, condition, complete, all accessories; any trial; Easy Owner bought four seater.—M 980, Irish Enamels, Office, Sherstown. 14 D

Wanted.

Toilet.

Notice is taken that Advertisements in all Kinds this paper Appear Correctly; but no is undertaken for any Error in or Omission of any Advertisement, and the Proprietors serve the right to Omit or Alter any Advertisement, No Matter where or by Whom Accepted.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR SMALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(PREPAID),

12 Words or under, 1/-,

Every succeeding Word One Penny.

4 consecutive insertions FOR price of 3

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Box Office address counts as three words if replies are to be called for at Head Office, or, if they are to be sent by post or called for at any Branch Office, as four words. Postage extra. Advertisements not prepaid are charged at a minimum of 3/- per insertion.

Publication of these Advertisements is not guaranteed on any particular day.

TRADE AND "MATRIMONIAL" ADVERTISEMENTS IN THESE COLUMNS 1/- PER LINE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ORIGINAL Testimonials should not be enclosed with Replies to Advertisements.

24/11/26.

IRISH TIMES, LTD.,
WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
Telephone Nos. 5036–6037.
BRANCH OFFICES:
RATHMINES—Castlewood Avenue.
'Phone—Rathmines 651
BELFAST—159 Royal Avenue..... 'Phone 1787
CORK—35 Marlboro Street..... 'Phone 1064
LONDON—95 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.... Central 4350
MANCHESTER—8 Market Place..... City 5084

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, 16th inst., Silver Wristlet Watch, with dial band, Merrion square, vicinity Nassau street, Dawson street. Finder will be rewarded on leaving at 8 Leinster road, Dublin.

LOST, Tuesday, Brooch, Aqua-marine on Platinum Bar. Reward.—T 251, this office. 17 A

LOST, Monday afternoon, Glasses, in solid silver case, initials "F. R. R., from E. H. M." Reward 7 Temple Villas, Templeton road. T

LOST, on Thursday evening, near Drumcondra Bridge, Grey Handbag, containing £1 note, some silver, keys, &c. Reward.—T 214, this office. 17 A

LOST between Grafton street and Ranelagh, Lady's Wristlet Watch, name on back. Reward if brought to 44 Chelmsford road, Ranelagh.

STRAYED or Stolen from Mrs. Doyle's, land, in Ballymount Co. Dublin, three blacks and two reds white spots; two and a half years old Bullocks. Intimation to R. Cullen, 75 Francis street, Dublin. Reward. 17 F

SITUATIONS VACANT.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAYS.

A STEELWORK DRAUGHTSMAN and FOUR JUNIOR CIVIL ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMEN required by the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAYS, IRELAND.

Applicants for the former vacancy should have had considerable experience in the design of bridges and roofs either in a Railway Engineer's Office or in a firm of Builders' Office. Commencing salary £300 per annum.

Junior Civil Engineering Draughtsmen are required who should not be more than 25 years of age. Preference will have had previous experience if any and a training in a School of Civil Engineering. Commencing salary £150 per annum.

Applications for any of these vacancies should state age, give particulars of training and experience, and must not be more than two copies of recent testimonials.

Applications should be posted so as to reach the undersigned not later than 10 a.m. on 4th proximo.

SITUATION Wanted as Manageress of a Hotel, or Housekeeper to a gentleman or R.C. priest. Address "Z 2058, Manageress." this office. 15 D

WAITRESS discharged; first class city experience; good appearance.—T 37, this office. 15 E

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF TYRONE.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHEME.

LIBRARIAN WANTED

Notice is hereby given that the Committee appointed by the Tyrone County Council will meet in the Court House, Omagh, on TUESDAY, the 23rd Day of NOVEMBER, 1926, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of considering applications for the position of County Librarian.

The salary has been fixed at £250 a year inclusive.

The Committee when considering applications from candidates will, in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Trustees of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, offer the previous training in librarianship, and other qualifications being approximately equal, preference will be given to trained librarians.

The particulars of candidates placed on the Select List by the Committee will be submitted to the Trustees for their approval.

Applications will be received by the undersigned not later than 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 20th day of November, 1926, and must state whether the applicant has had previous experience in Librarianship, and if so what.

Candidates are requested to attend in person at the Meeting of the Committee on the date above-mentioned.

CLAUDE C. HAMILTON,
Secretary to Tyrone County Council,
Court House, Omagh.

A SMART, energetic young Man required, to Manage a Branch Clothing and Outfitting business; good prospects if results acquire. Apply, stating age, experience, and lowest salary, T 191, this office. A

APPRENTICE Wanted (Girl), Stationery, Fancies, Newsagency (Protestant) for Midland town; no fee. Address "Z 2107, Apprentice," this office. 16 F

CATHOLIC Help Wanted, Leeson Park; charge cooking, housework, sewing; copies references.—T 36, this office. 15 E

CONFECTIONERY—Experienced young Lady Wanted for Confectionery Counter. Ulster; state references and salary expected (outdoor). Address "Z 2059, Lady," this office. 15 E

CARPENTER and Smith for estate, Monaghan; private family, ages, religion; state Ring, mills, potatoes, house, garden; send copies reference and photo. Address "Z 2019, Carpenter," this office. 16 E

CARETAKER Wanted, House in Flats; one of two sisters, with experience of such; near Stephen's Green.—T 148, this office. 17 A

COMPANION Help Wanted for lady, country town, Protestant, about 25 to 30 years; do her cooking and assist generally; copy reference; state salary. Address "Z 2148, Help," this office. 17 A

FARMER takes Farm Pupils, learners; board, lodging only charged. Address "Z 2130, Pupils," this office. T

GENERAL Housekeeper Wanted (Protestant, age 40 to 45), two in family, three gentlemen; £40; must be good cook and agreeable; none other need apply; sights main Dublin, north side. Address "Z 2119, Housekeeper," this office. 16 F

HAIRDRESSING—First class Ladies' Hairdresser (Male) required; must be expert Shingler and Waver; one experienced in Permanent Waving preferred. Apply Maison Marin, 52 Dawson street; entrance Duke street. 17 A

HAIRDRESSER Wanted (two, either sex) for opening Ladies' High Class Salon, Kingstown; expert waving, shingling, and waving; state salary and commission. Address "Z 2112, Hairdresser," this office. T

HOW Wireless Amateurs Can Tune In America.—Read this Week's Page of the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price Twopence, at all Newsagents. 16 D

HINTS for Busy Housewives.—Coffee Making. Cooking of New Dishes and various Household Matters are treated of in the Woman's Page of the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. 16 D

HARDWARE and Chandlery—Vacancy for young lady Ledger Keeper; South city; small, progressive firm. Apply, own handwriting, T 165, this office. 16 F

NOTICE

Is this paper great care should be taken to include the correct word, when same is given, after the Office Number. "Mornington" should be carefully typed on the envelope.

LADY and gentleman, provincial town, Southern coast, require two unfurnished rooms, bathroom, private house; small family; to experienced capable Gentlewoman will be supplied at domestic arrangement; terms moderate. Address "Z 2138, Comfort," this office. 17 F

MOTHER'S Help Wanted about 1st Dec. Must be fond of children and be prepared to help in other duties; wages £25.—Address, Castlemoyle, Co. Cork. 16 D

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION.

AT Wellington road—Private Garage and water; 35/- monthly.—T 177, this office. 17 E

GARAGE to be Let, close to Merrion square; room for three cars; large loft, electric light, water; rent £40.—James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street. 16 F

LARGE Garage, to accommodate two cars, to Let, in vicinity Lansdowne road, rent reasonable.—T 213, this office.

PRIVATE Lock-Up Garages, Rathmines, 5/-.—Barron, 3 Upper Camden street. 'Phone 52128. 16 D

MOTOR CYCLES.

A1—After the Show and before Stocktaking—Call and inspect our bargains. Full particulars of latest models can be had on inquiring at Warte Bros., Ltd., Lemon street, off Grafton street. T

ADVANCES on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewels—Gorman, Pawnbroker, Winetavern street (opposite Four Courts); new garage. T

NORTON O.H.V. 1925 Special, £60; taxed; equipped; examination.—55a Percy place, Mount street. 15 E

1925 B.S.A., 2.49 h.p., Lucas lighting, Terry saddle, Cowie speedometer; perfect condition; £25 or nearest. Apply by letter, "Z 2102, Cycle," this office. 16 E

LORRIES, VANS, MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.

COMMER Cars can now be obtained on the Hire Purchase System. Apply Collier, Main street, Bray, Co. Wicklow. T

FOR Sale, new Motor Hearse, Ford, long Chassis, very best nickel fittings and bevelled plate glass; guaranteed best materials used throughout; price £210. Apply C.A.B. Motor Co., Ltd., Plunkett Buildings, Oliver Plunkett street, Cork. 8 15

FORD ton Truck, two months in use; self starting model; £92.—Clancy, Catherine street, Limerick. 15 D

FOR Sale, New 2nd Secondhand Motor Hearses, on Armstrong Siddeley chassis, newest designs, built throughout of very best materials and workmanship by the Free State Hearse Body Specialists, Bates and Sons, Gorey. 14 D

2 TON D.S.O. Lorry, in good condition; cheap.—Ashenhurst, Williams and Co., Ltd., 12/15 Talbot place, Dublin. 17 F

8 ONE Ton Ford 'Buses, magneto ignition and some super gear, pneumatic tires, 1923, £55 each.—Sanderore, St. Paul's lane, 4539 Bournemouth. 16 E

14 SEATER Crossley Char-a-banc Chassis, overhauled, and in good condition; body or chassis sold separately.—Ashenhurst, Williams and Co., Ltd., 12/15 Talbot place, Dublin. 17 F

WANTED.

LIGHT Van or Truck, also private Car Wanted; must be in good order.—S 1959, this office. 13 D

WANTED, good Ford Ton Truck, semi solids on back; state price and year.—T 162, this office. 16 D

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

FOR Sale, four 815 x 105 and 4.30 x 3½ Englebert Tyres, new.—T 48, this office. 15 E

BICYCLES.

A1—ALL leading makes of Pedal Cycles can be procured on deferred payments—viz., Sunbeam, Sparkbrook, Centaur, etc.—At Warte Bros., Ltd., Lemon street, Dublin. T

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.

WANTED

A RELIABLE Man Wanted one day each week to wash, polish, grease, etc., four seats; in garage, Northumberland road; state terms.—T 76, this office. 15 E

SITUATIONS CONTINUED.

REQUIRED, Junior, also Senior Assistant, for Chandlery; state age, experience and wages expected, together with copies of testimonials, to T 224, this office. 17 E

SUB-EDITOR—Wanted for Evening Newspaper, experienced Sub-Editor only men of highest credentials need apply.—S 1951, this office. 13 D

START a Business in Drapery, etc., from £1 upwards, Special attention to widows and beginners. Save living. Write for advice and list.—H. Levaine, Dept. G., 143 Hemmidstch, London, E. 1.

SAWYER—Wanted, first class Man, to cut Scotch Fir and Spruce Deals on contract.—Glenealy Saw Mills Co. Wicklow. T

"THE Nap Hand."—Read the exciting Racing Serial in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price Twopence, at all Newsagents. 16 D

WANTED, Lady Assistant for country Post Office (Protestant). Address "Z 2035, Assistant," this office. 15 D

WANTED, Foreman, practical Quarry Man; knowledge of modern plant and blue-burning; state wages, age and experience.—T 78, this office. 15 E

WANTED by Victualler's Establishment, a good Lady Bookkeeper; experienced.—T 95, this office. 16 F

WANTED, young Lady, Shorthand Typist; previous experience, accuracy, and knowledge of office routine essential; commencing salary 30/-; write fully particulars, age, copy references, to T 58, this office. T

WANTED, superior, useful Help, Protestant indoor or outdoor; housework, good cooking; Dublin. Apply T 195, this office. 17 A

WANTED, superior Girl, Mother's Help, all duties; small house, Rathfarnham; £30; L.C. or otherwise.—T 214, this office. 17 A

£150—£300 SALARY for Certified Bookkeepers. Postal Tuition 10/- month. Post found when qualified or fee returned. Booklet, testimonials free.—City Correspondence College (D 402), 89 New Oxford street, London. T

TYPEWRITING AND COPYING SERVICES.

ALL Expert Work—Manuscripts Typed rapidly. Confidential correspondence Circulars drafted, duplicated, despatched; Translations.—Emer-ency Secretarial Service, 35 Dawson street. 'Phone 4557. 16 T

DUPLICATING and Facsimile Typewriting—Take your work to the most Famous Firm for this work in the world. Quick, accurate, reasonable. Languages; Illustrations, Sketches, Plans.—Rono Agency, 3 Lower Abbey street, Dublin. Wires—Rono Ted. 1782. T

MONEY, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC.

ADVERTISER, with capital, would join any Business, preferably that of Hotel or Boarding-house.—Address "Z 2140, Advertiser," this office. 17 A

£5 TO £500 Advanced Privately on approved personal security of borrower at an extremely low rate of interest; loan can be repaid by small instalments to suit. Call or write for particulars, S. Freeman and Co., 1 Garfield street, Belfast. T

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS, OFFICIALS, SERVANTS, ETC.

POSITIONS VACANT.

WANTED, thoroughly experienced Kitchenmaid for Salthill Hotel. Apply 48 Dawson street. 17 E

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

CHEF, good all round, wants position, Restaurant, Hotel, Club, or Officers' Mess.—S 1950, this office.

COOK, first class hotel, club; take job; highly recommended.—T 180, this office.

HOTEL Housemaid, Housemaid Waitress, experienced; recommended.—T 94, this office. 16 D

HOUSEMAID Waitress seeks place, hotel or restaurant; recommended.—T 169, this office. 15 E

RESPECTABLE young country Girl wishes to be trained as Housemaid in hotel, or Waitress; full good appearance; P.P. reference.—T 179, this office.

SITUATION Wanted as Manageress of a Hotel, or Housekeeper to a gentleman or R.C. priest. Address "Z 2058, Manageress." this office. 15 D

WAITRESS discharged; first class city experience; good appearance.—T 37, this office. 15 E

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED.

AGENTS required for Sale of Corks; state connection and ground covered. Address "Z 2123, Agent," this office. T

TRAVELLER Wanted to represent a Northern Wholesale Drapery Firm in the South of Ireland; must have a good connection and good references; big application will be treated confidentially.—Box No. 656, Irish Times Branch Office, Belfast. 15 E

WHOLESALE Firm of Fruit and Produce Merchants in Dublin require a Representative for South-Eastern Counties, also one for Leix, Offaly, and Kilkenny. Men holding other agencies preferred. Address, giving reference and full particulars, T 203, this office. 17 A

WANTED by old established Dublin Firm of Bacon Smokers, Representative, on commission, in South-Eastern Counties; men with good connection amongst sound buyers need apply.—T 184, this office. T

AGENCIES AND SITUATIONS WANTED.

REPRESENTATIVES of large English Firm with Offices in Dublin, Travellers calling all Hotels and Garages in Ireland, would consider Side Line or Agencies.—T 149, this office. 16 F

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

EX-CIVIL Servant (first division), aged 45, Protestant, Graduate T.C.D., called to Irish Bar, qualified to sit for Solicitor's Final, seeks employment in a Solicitor's Office; salary for first 6 months no object; has served in various Government Departments and has highest testimonials. Replies to A. and L. (Goodbody), Solicitors, 24 Dame street, Dublin. 17 A

SOLICITORS' Assistant, 8 years' general experience, seeks change; best references. Address "Z 2047, Assistant," this office. 14 E

SOLICITOR, experienced would go Assistant or Managing Solicitor's Office.—T 247, this office. T

WANTED by Solicitor, Office in County Donegal, Clerk; must be a competent note-taker and have experience in all branches. Apply, stating experience and salary expected, to "Z 2011, Clerk," this office. 12 X

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

PUNJAB VETERINARY COLLEGE, LAHORE.

Applications are invited for the following Appointments:—

(a) an OFFICER FOR RESEARCH WORK. Candidates should possess the qualification of the M.R.C.V.S. Diploma or its equivalent, and should preferably have had further training in laboratory work. Five years' agreement in first instance. Pay at the rate of Rs.450 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs.50, plus Overseas Pay Rs.150 a month.

(b) A PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY. Candidates should possess the M.R.C.V.S. or equivalent qualification, with further training in Pathology, and have had considerable experience in laboratory work. Three years' agreement in first instance. Pay at the rate of Rs.450 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs.40, plus Overseas Pay Rs.150 a month.

Overseas Pay is admissible only to officers of non-Asiatic domicile. Selected candidates will be required to pass a strict medical examination, and will be provided with a free first class passage to India.

Forms of application, salary, etc. (indoor). Address "Z 2137, Assistant," this office. 17 F

DENTIST (foreign), 9 years' experience, desires position in city or country.—S 1960, this office. 14 D

DOCTOR arranging course of Parties to Paris (Guests) in large country house within five miles of Dublin. Cars and observation. Fees inclusive. Address "Z 2078, Patients" this office. 15 E

JUNIOR, 4 years' experience, desires position, full or part time, in or near city.—T 50, this office. 16 F

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist required immediately, Lyons, provincial Pharmacy. Address "Z 2138, Chemist," this office. 17 F

RESPECTABLE Girl required to attend old Invalid Lady; must be able to lift and willing to help other quarter; wages £25.—Address, Castlemoyle, Co. Cork. 16 D

SOLE AGENTS:
G. A. BRITTAIN Ltd.
SHOWROOMS:
4/15 LINCOLN PLACE.
SERVICE DEPOT:
HATCH ST., DUBLIN.
Deferred Payments Arranged.

MORRIS COWLEY 4-SEATERS to-day cost £208 Plus Freight.

A SPECIAL

MOTOR SHOW

of

FIAT CARS

Direct from the *FIAT WORKS*, Turin,

Will be held To-day and All This Week at the

AUTHORISED FIAT DEPOT,

51 SOUTH KING STREET

(Next Gaiety Theatre)

Open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., including Saturday.
Price Range from £215. Immediate Delivery.

ANDREW J. DOYLE, A.I.M.A.A

Phone 2721. Telegrams Gears.

SINGER

FULL FOUR SEATERS

from

DUTY PAID **£190** FREIGHT PAID

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AN experienced young Governess, musician, good French and English, disengaged.—T 258, this office.

BACKWARD Pupils rapidly advanced; Indoor and evenings. Also Piano and Singing.—2 86, Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown.

EDUCATIONAL enquiries position, Convent, School, or otherwise. Address "Z 2065, Position," this office.

GOVERNESS (Protestant) desires re-engagement, January; needlewoman, experienced; good references; entire charge. Address "Z 2095, Governess," this office. 17 A

HOW Wireless Amateurs Can Tune In America.—Read this Week's Page of the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price Twopence, at all Newsagents. 16 D

HINTS for Busy Housewives.—Coffee Making. Cooking of New Dishes and various Household Matters are treated of in the Woman's Page of the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. 16 D

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AGENT FOR GOVERNESSES AND SCHOOLS. 38 Bedford Buildings, 5 Bedford street, Dublin. Advises Parents and Managers. Tel. No. 5258.

JUNIOR Assistant Mistress (I.C.) Wanted immediately for National School in Dublin. Apply, giving qualifications, to T 24, this office. 15 E

NURSERY Governess Wanted for three children; Protestant. Send copies references and salary expected, Mrs. Cotton, National Bank House, Athy. T

QUALIFIED Female Assistant (I.C.) Wanted immediately, to act as Substitute for couple of months in Rosetea National School. Apply Miss Irvine, The Mall, Roscrea.

WANTED, Principal Teacher (I.C.) for 1st January, for Newtownbalregh P.E. School, average 55; also for 6th December, Principal for Leitrim P.E.S., average 35. Apply Rev. Geo. Furniss, M.A., The Rectory, Ballyward, Banbridge, Co. Down.

WANTED, Female Principal (musical), Iconi nid, good average, J.A.M. Apply Rector, Knockbride Rectory, Ballieboro', Co. Cavan.

WANTED for January in Girls' Intermediate School (Protestant), Dublin, resident, now registered, Graduate for French and English. Reply, enclosing copies of testimonials and giving full particulars, to Box 557, "Graduate," Eason's Advertising 17 A Dublin.

WANTED, Teacher, Church Education School; small vacancy, some of land; unit retired National School Teacher. Apply Canon Evans, Camolin Rectory, Co. Wexford. 17 A

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A YOUNG Man takes on small Contracts, Paper Hanging, Painting, Whitening, etc. 8 1997, this office. 15 E

A RESPECTABLE, well educated Youth (18 years) (C. of I.) desires position as Junior Clerk; cash Type.—T 123, this office. 16 F

ACTIVE Painter, Paper Hanger, seeks employment; claiming good references; hour or piecework.—T 124, this office. 16 F

AN energetic young Man, highly recommended, seeks position as Porter, Storeman, or position of trust; strict T.T.; non-smoker; security given.—T 222, this office.

A DVERTISER, experienced Grain and Provender Mill Manager, is open for engagement; practical milling experience, erection and working of machinery, quick accurate calculator, good office qualifications.—Box No. 659, Irish Times Branch Office, Belfast. 17 E

EXPERIENCED Shorthand Typist (Pitman's Speed Certificates) desires position; understands all general Office Work; excellent testimonials. Address "Z 2104, Typist," this office. 16 F

GENERAL Drapery—Young Lady, 5 years' experience desires Change; presently engaged. Address "Z 2121, Lady," this office. 17 A

GENTLEMAN, 28, desires Commercial or Secretarial post; knowledge of accounting, shipping, and office management; several years' experience in the Balkans; some knowledge of Balkan languages and French.—T 183, this office. T

GENTLEWOMAN (Protestant), Housekeeper, Help, or Nursery Governess (disengaged).—T 164, Irish Times Branch Office, Belfast. 15 E

HOUSEKEEPER, suit priests; competent, capable, active person; highest testimonials from priests. T 189, this office. 16 F

PARENTS wish to Apprentice young Girl, aged 17 years, well educated, good appearance, to Drapery or Millinery Business, good house in city.—T 160, this office. 16 D

REFINED Farmer's Daughter (I.C.) would go Help, Housekeeper, where children; state salary, references. Address "Z 2061, Daughter," this office. 15 E

SHORTHAND Typist, Bookkeeping—Young Lady, 5 years' experience, quick, accurate, accustomed to take charge, desires change. Address "Z 2106, Typist," this office. 16 F

TRUSTWORTHY Housekeeper (Protestant) disengaged; excellent cook, thoroughly capable of all duties.—R O 1935, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 15 E

WELL educated and intelligent young Man wishes position Dublin; good address; considerations, reliable worker. Address "Z 2111, Man," this office. 16 F

WELL educated young Lady desires position; shorthand speed 140, typewriting, bookkeeping; highly recommended.—S. A., Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown.

YOUTH (17 years) (C. of I.), from collegiate school, seeks position as Junior Clerk in Solicitor's or Merchant's Office.—T 10, this office. 17 A

YOUNG Man does Painting, Papering, House Repairs, etc., cheap.—T 206, this office. 17 A

YOUNG Girl, Shop Assistant, any capacity; experienced, recommended.—T 167, this office.

YOUNG Lady desires position, Bookkeeping, General Office Work; good experience; highest reference.—T 212 this office.

YOUNG Girl seeks position as Companion or Child's Nurse; very refined and nicely educated; willing to go abroad.—T 233, this office.

YOUTH (C.I.) requires Apprenticeship, Hardware or Drapery; fee. Address "Z 2147, Youth," this office.

INDEX TO SMALL ADVERTS.

The Advertisement Index to be found on the page carrying Leading Articles will facilitate the tracing of small classified adverts.

MALE SERVANTS WANTED.

IRISHMAN farming in Oxfordshire wants immediately Man, handy with cattle, labourer; two; cottages; references essential. Apply Good, Thame, Oxon. 17 X

RESPECTABLE, clean young Man required in Dalkey, as General Housework and look after Garden, etc.; indoor, and must be well recommended. Address "Z 2131, Man," this office. 17 A

WANTED, Groom, to train young horses and hunters; must make himself generally useful and drive motor. State wages expected and send copies testimonials to Ballybrack, Thurles. 13 E

WANTED, Man, Boy, drive, milk, general farm work; 2 characters, tenpentre; £15 per year. Address "Z 2125, Man," this office.

YOUNG, smart Man required as General Servant by professional gentleman bachelor, England; some knowledge plain cooking; state experience, send copies references. Address "Z 2153, Man," this office.

YOUTH, age about 17 Wanted for Indoor domestic work in city.—T 178, this office. 15 E

STEWARDS AND GARDENERS WANTED.

STEWARD Herd, Caretaker, experienced, Protestant; wife dairy, cow; recruits, satisfactory reference. Apply E. Lloyd, Esq., Heathfield, Kilmeedy, Co. Limerick.

WANTED, Market Gardener, Kilkenny district; understands fruit, flowers, vegetables; live out; commencing wages £1 weekly; experienced man, generally useful, need apply; copies references, wages expected. Address "Z 2129, Gardener," this office. 17 A

MALE SERVANTS DISENGAGED.

A NUMBER excellent Protestant, R.C. Butler Valets, Footmen.—Kennedy's, 68 Suckville street.

BUTLER and Valet (Protestant); job or permanent.—T 232, this office.

GENERAL Man, single; good milker, can drive Ford car, do running repairs; good references; state terms.—T, this office.

GROOM, single, experienced, hunters; drive car, any make; highly recommended. Address "Z 2130, Groom," this office. 17 A

JOSEPH Hughes desires position as Gamekeeper or Woodranger; thoroughly understands all game, first class at pheasant and duck, excellent with dogs; learned in the rearing of game; 20 years' experience in present situation. For further particulars apply Captain Kemmis Ballinacor, Aughrim.

MALE Cook disengaged; well up all branches; moderate wages.—S 1991, this office. 15 E

MARRIED Couple, disengaged, would undertake Work House keeping; country preferred. Address "Z 2143, Couple," this office.

WANTED, Ploughman for the Co. Wicklow; understands machinery and good milker; single, apply T 244, this office. 17 E

STEWARDS AND GARDENERS DISENGAGED.

LADY leaving country place desires highly to recommend Steward and Wife; no children as friend, Caretakers, or any position of trust; near Dublin preferred. Address "Z 2044, Steward," this office. 14 D

DOMESTICS WANTED.

A COOK (Professed), experienced, and Cook General, P'mail, R'maid.—Miss Bellingham Todd, 5 Grafton st.

A STRONG Girl wanted. Apply, 10 to 12, 28 Upper Merrion street.

TWO Ladies, nice First, Pitswilliam district, want a well trained Visiting Maid. Address "Z 2132, Maid," this office. 17 X

WORKING Housekeeper Wanted for professional gentleman, bachelor, West of Ireland; send copies references Address "Z 2046, Housekeeper," this office. 14 D

WANTED, thoroughly trained Daily Girl, fond of children; wages £30 a year. Apply 51 Rathmines road. 17 E

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED.

COOK General (experienced) required, small family; house parlourmaid; modern house, 15 miles from London. Send copies, photo, wages required, to Manor, White House, Weybridge, Surrey. 13 D

COOK General or capable General required for Monks town, two in family; house parlourmaid kept; good cooking and cleanliness essential. Apply, with copies of references, stating age, A. B., Irish Times Branch Office, Dalkey. 16 F

COOK General and House Parlourmaid required; help given; modern house, 19 miles from London. Send papers, photo, wages required, to Madam, White House, Weybridge, Surrey.

CAN Lady recommend reliable Cook General, country girl, early December, about 35? good cook, small washing; near Kingstown; commencing £30; experienced General might suit.—T 229, this office.

COOK (Good), single handed, Wanted; parlourmaid and housemaid kept; family two; comfortable country place; copies and particulars to Mrs. Hardy, Feltwell, Norfolk. 17

COOK General (experienced) required, small family; house parlourmaid; modern house, 15 miles from London. Send papers, photo, wages required, to Manor, White House, Weybridge, Surrey. 13 D

COOK General or capable General required for Monkstown

"The 'Universal' Tractor Trailer."

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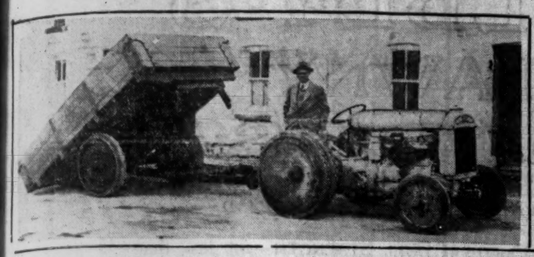

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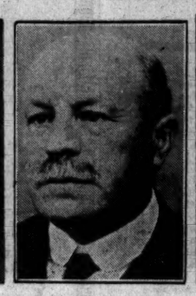
ELECTRIC POWER ON THE FARM.

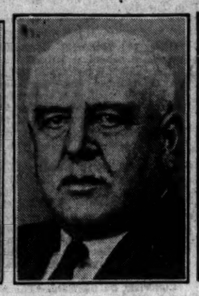
THE CASE FOR AND AGAINST IT.

WHAT THE SHANNON SCHEME MAY DO.

Mr. Laurence J. Kettle, Electrical Engineer of the Dublin Corporation.

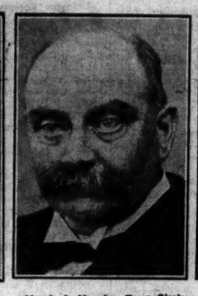


Mr. P. G. Hollwey, Naval Architect.

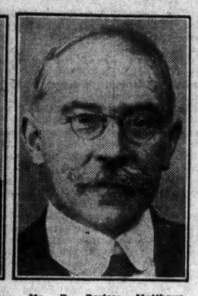


Mr. Marshall Harriss, General Manager of the Dublin United Tramways.

Dr. Sotheman, Consulting Engineer to the Free State Government.



Mr. J. J. Murphy, Town Clerk of Dublin.



Mr. R. Borlase Matthews, M.I.E.E., an extensive farmer and company director.

Such a discussion as that which followed Mr. Borlase Matthews's recent paper on "Electro-Farming" before the Institution of Electrical Engineers in Dublin, should induce the farmers of Ireland to study the use of electrical power from every point of view. More especially is this desirable in view of the amount of power which will become available when the Shannon scheme comes into operation. If electricity can be provided at a cost that will enable the farmer to increase crop production without adding to the expense of running his farm, then it will undoubtedly supplement, if it does not replace, other forms of mechanical power on the farm. A question that troubles many progressive farmers is—What becomes of the surplus power when the routine work of the farm is concluded? Mr. Matthews dealt with the subject very thoroughly, and stated that 500 British farmers have now installed electricity on their farms. In face of this fact, it stands to reason that, when the Shannon Scheme gets under way, the farmers of this country are likely to do the same. The cost of equipment would probably require an addition of capital equivalent to about 25 per cent. of the present value of the live and dead stock of the farm, but that, in Mr. Matthews's opinion, is offset by economies effected in labour and in other directions.

The opposite point of view was strongly expressed by Mr. Hollwey, a most successful County Dublin farmer, who believes thoroughly in horse-power. The Town Clerk of Dublin spoke in favour of the oil tractor, but hoped that electrical power would be made use of when available.

"Once the advantages of electricity are thoroughly appreciated there is bound to be a future for it on the farm."

So said Mr. R. Borlase Matthews, Wh. Ex., A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E., F.R.Ae.S., an extensive farmer and company director, in the course of a paper entitled "Electro-Farming," read at a meeting of the Irish centre of the Institution of Electrical Engineers in the Physics Laboratory, Trinity College, Dublin, on the 12th inst.

Mr. Laurence J. Kettle, President of the Irish Centre, said that Mr. Matthews was well known not only in Great Britain, but outside it, and had an extensive knowledge of Irish farming.

Mr. Matthews said that the subject was one of very considerable importance to all nations. What was not generally realised was that more power was used by farming than by all other industries put together.

Ploughing by Electricity.

The lecturer then showed the slides, illustrating ploughing by electricity, and showing the system in Italy and in England. Why, he asked, should they plough electrically? One of the chief reasons was that the work was carried out systematically, speed was increased, and the cost, at the usual rates at which electricity is supplied, was only half a crown an acre. This was a very low cost per acre with reliable machines that required less attention than a steam engine. The attention required was the attention to switch on the controller. One of the advantages of electricity was that they paid for it only when they used it.

The slides illustrative of ploughing were followed by others showing the use of electricity for reaping—where the knives were always operating at the same speed—sheep-shearing, stacking barley, making hay, cutting chaff, making butter, separating cream, and milking cows. Electric milking, said the lecturer, was a satisfying operation, but one must learn something about it. In England at present there were something over 16,000 milking machines in use, and he knew one manufacturer who had sold over 50,000. Scotland was one of the many places where these machines had been used, and he was sure the Scottish farmer would not use milking machines if they did not help him a bit. Another use for electricity was for lighting for laying birds. A great many people might think that that was like cruelty to animals, but it was not. Kindness was the best policy on the farm, and the farmer who was not kind would not get the best results. A bird could not see to eat in the dark. It had taken its quantity of food during the day, and by giving it this artificial light it paid them for their kindness by laying 20 per cent. more eggs, and at a time when eggs are more expensive.

The electric incubator was explained, and also the effect of electricity on the growth of plants, and on bees. The method of applying electricity over crops in the field and stretching wires across the field was also dealt with.

Agriculture a Business Matter.

Agriculture was nothing in these days if it was not a business, said Mr. Matthews, and in future it must be treated from that angle. There was every need for the farmer to be as much a business man as the manufacturer of commodities or the merchant. If this aspect of farming was accepted, then it was inevitable to foresee a gradual industrialising of rural life, in order that the practice of farming might be more effective. It was very probable that in the future agriculturists would have to look more and more to investigators of the type who achieved success, mainly because they were not hampered with traditional ideas about farming. There was need for concentration of minds on methods and means which would cheapen production, without reducing the efficiency of farming operations.

Mr. Matthews described his own farm at Greater Telcourt, East Grinstead, Sussex. Here the 600 acres are divided into approximately three parts, 200 acres being arable, 200 acres under grass, and a further 200 acres woodland, much of which was cleaned during the war. The general aim was to make the farm as self-supporting as possible. The permanent farm buildings were designed for ease in working. The electrical equipment of the buildings was complete. The current was generated by utilising water power to drive a turbine. The current was conveyed over the farm by overhead cables, while the buildings were supplied by the simple system of putting overhead cables round the four sides of the building block, so that power could be tapped at any point when needed. The machinery necessary for dealing with the food and with the milk were all equipped with electric motors. Thus, root pulping, corn grinding, milk separating and cream churning were all operated in this way. In applying electrical power to these operations there was cleanness, efficiency and quickness secured at one and the same time. The time occupied in starting ordinary motors and oil engines in winter was costly, whereas with electricity there was merely the turn of a switch and power was immediately available. Once the advantages of electricity were thoroughly appreciated there was bound to be a future for it on the farm.

What One Unit Will Do.

One unit of electricity, which was able to light a forty candle-power lamp for twenty-five hours, would alternatively separate 250 gallons of milk, churn and work 165lb. of butter, crush 25 bushels of oats, thresh 8 bushels of wheat, pulp 6 tons of roots, chaff half a ton of hay, break up 30 cwt. of cattle cake, and clip three or four horses.

One of the features in connection with the poultry was the extension of the feeding period in winter by the use of electric lighting. A clockwork device secured automatic regulation whereby the light was first of all dim, and then came on to full brightness, finally being dimmed again to permit the birds to roost before it was extinguished. The provision of extra light at night in winter enabled the fowls to get more food, and, as a result, an increased output of from 30 to 80 eggs per hen was obtained.

Another feature was a Buckeye Mammoth incubator, which had a capacity of 2,440 eggs, and was equipped with an electrically-driven fan, so that air circulation was assured throughout. This system of working was to have a succession of chickens twice a week, this being obtained by lowering the egg trays in rotation, the live chickens coming out on the bottom layers. The dimensions of this incubator were about 5 ft. by 5 ft. by 2 ft. 3 ins. high, which showed that it was remarkably compact for the number of eggs it contained. Of equal importance was the hatching result, which last season worked out at 83½ per cent. of chickens. The brooder house was designed to hold 3,400 chickens. The poultry department had proved very profitable, the average egg output being 165 per bird.

Working Arable Land.

The working of arable land by the aid of electrical power was still in the experimental stage, but it had been shown that ploughing could be successfully practised by means of a cable-drawn balance plough. This had the advantage of saving the land from poaching and made it possible to take full advantage of the weather, and to speed up cultivation on the farms. The great drawback to tractor power was that it tended to have a poaching effect, and, though steam tackle sets were less objectionable, they were very costly to purchase, and were not always available when required if dependence was placed on a hired set.

There was one direction in which a definite success had been recorded in connection with the arable land, for the fitting of a dynamo on the tractor drawing the self-binder had made it possible to instal a small motor on the binder for the purpose of driving the cutting knife. This made the cutting of corn independent of the rate of the tractor and the driving wheel of the self-binder. So valuable had this proved in practice that it was possible to cut one-third more crop per day, with 3 ins. and 4 ins. more straw attached. The value of power independent of the tractor or horses was now being increasingly recognised, and in some cases small petrol motors were attached to the self-binder to perform the same service. It was frequently found that the rate of cutting under normal conditions was much too slow to get the best results, often owing to wheel slips, and so forth, and this was cured by this independent power.

Haymaking.

Mr. Matthews referred to his method of artificially curing hay, and showed a picture of a threshing machine placed on an old Tilling-Stevens 'bus chassis, with a self contained electrical generating plant. This machine had the great advantage of moving from place to place under its own power. He also put on a slide of a bee house, designed so that the bees are all under one cover, and are protected from severe weather by electric heat. The hives themselves are all fitted with glass sides for observation purposes, and under this system it had been possible to get strong broods, which are the ones that prove most profitable as honey gatherers. In the greenhouse there was installed a 1,000 candle-power lamp, under the influence of which Mr. Matthews said seedlings had made wonderful progress. This lamp had also proved an additional boon for the forcing of flowers.

Agriculture would stand to benefit considerably from a development of electrical resources. And that which is found to help farmers in competing countries could not be neglected here. The cost of equipping a farm with electrical power throughout would probably require an addition of capital equivalent to about 25 per cent. of the present value of the live and dead stock of the farm, but that was compensated for by the economies effected.

500 Electrical Farms.

Mr. Matthews mentioned that today over 500 British farmers were using electricity on their farms and the number was fast increasing. Nearly a million farmers in other countries were employing it, so that a considerable amount of experience was available. Over 200 uses for electricity had already been found on farms. Owing to this large number of uses a farm with one electric motor, and, perhaps, an electric cooker, would not be called electrified. At least a dozen uses were needed to justify this description. Supply undertakings must give advice in order that the supply may be profitable, both to them and to the farmers. Farm electrification meant much more than belting a standard industrial motor to the existing agricultural machines, and each case must be carefully considered on its merits.

The standard of wiring for farm buildings was gradually being raised, as it was very important to eliminate fire risk. Contrary to town practice, it was customary to run the conductors outside the buildings under the eaves of the roof. One reason was that the buildings were usually old, and, again, during much of the year the wiring would be inaccessible if run inside, stored crops occupying all the available space. For the interior wiring of the buildings where live stock is kept, such as stables and cow-houses, it was important to use conductors which could withstand a steamy atmosphere, often impregnated with either uric acid or ammonia fumes.

Bare overhead conductors mounted on porcelain insulators were often used. The switches were then also mounted overhead, being controlled by turn rods running down the walls to convenient positions, where they were supported by simple bearings. Lead-composition-covered cables often gave a good deal of trouble through chemical action. Where steel conduct was employed it must be served with hemp or similar material, impregnated with an oily paint. The best insulated conductor for farm purposes, in his experience, was that known as Maconite. This will withstand stable fumes and high temperatures, such as that of a small steam boiler. When used in the open air, however, exposure to the sunshine seemed to dissolve out some of the gums in the composition.

It was useful to provide a number of outlets for hand lamps. To avoid accidents due to faulty designs, the type of hand lamp to be used should be specified. In many parts of the Continent where alternating current is used, small transformers were employed to reduce the standard lighting voltage of 220 volts to 50, or even 25 volts for use with the hand lamp. Outlets for electric motors should be of an interlocked type, in which a plug cannot be removed or inserted unless the socket is dead.

What to do When Starting.

A farmer starting to use electricity generally begins with one or two portable motors. After a few years, however, he finds it best to adopt what is now becoming the standard practice, and purchases motors to be permanently installed for individual drives. The time saved through not having to readjust portable motors more than outweighed the extra interest and depreciation. There were now agricultural-type motors on the market which, by the use of self-contained compound-reduction gearing, could be coupled direct to the machine to be driven. This saved much time by avoiding belts, which, in the hands of farm labourers unused to them, gave endless trouble.

At least half an hour per day per man could be saved in the feeding of live stock by the aid of a good light.

Use for Seedlings.

In connection with the transplanting of seedlings and the one-night treatment of greenhouse plants to obtain more rapid progress, Mr. Matthews said that ordinarily when seedlings were pricked out they were apt to fall down and become wilted by the next day. However, when electric light was applied during the night the seedlings were fresh and vigorous the next morning; in fact, they developed nearly a week's normal growth overnight. With six hours' light each night daffodils flowered in four days and narcissi in seven days. In other words, the application of electric light had accomplished three or four weeks' growth in four to seven days. The illumination was much more intense than previously tried, 1,000 watt gas-filled lamps and large enamelled parabole reflectors being placed close above the plants.

It was found in practice that an electric plough could be kept fully occupied for at least 200 days in the year, and that was quite a reasonable period over which to spread interest and depreciation.

Why Not Good for the Farmer?

Concluding his address, Mr. Matthews said that he thought the slides shown would give a very general idea of the range over which they could use electricity on the farm. His argument was this—that if electricity was good for other industries, why should not the farmer also take advantage of that aid which others employed? After all, the electric motor was less costly than the oil engine. He had never yet met a farmer who would be willing to give up his electric supply. They must bear in mind that electricity could not possibly be supplied as cheaply in the country as in the town, but they could see that there was a very big margin in its use. His experience of farmers was that the farmer knew well enough when he was making a more profitable deal and when he was getting more satisfaction from his work. Why should not the farmer get the advantages his town neighbour had in getting that supply? The price, however, to the farmer must always include the interest on capital costs in the distribution scheme, but he contended that the point was not whether he could get it as cheaply in the country, but whether he could get it infinitely cheaper than his present method of production cost him. That was the crux of the whole question.

He was quite willing to admit that there were certain difficulties in applying electrical processes to farmwork, but that had occurred in every industry. The farmer did not know much about electrical engineering and the electrical engineer did not know much about farming, and they wanted to co-operate and try to understand each the difficulties of the other. There was a need of co-operation between the two classes, and he was sure that that co-operation would be forthcoming.

Why Farming is Unattractive.

Mr. George Marshall Harriss, proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Matthews, said that the subject dealt with was one of great importance to this country, and, incidentally, to electrical engineers. It was a fact that farm work was unattractive to the young men—unless they might be proprietors—because of the amount of manual labour that had to be performed, and because such labour could only be poorly paid, but by putting tools or appliances in the hands of one man that would enable him, without physical exertion and merely by the exercise of ordinary intelligence, to do the work of six men, they would then be able to pay him at a much higher rate: the standard of intelligence became greater and the work became immediately attractive. He believed that if this could be done, such appliances would do more to bring the people back to the land than all the legislation that could be devised.

That mechanical devices can be applied to farming they had seen ably demonstrated there by Mr. Matthews. It had been made perfectly clear that the appliances and the method of their use were well known and in everyday use; that they had been well tried, and that no great special experience was called for from the ordinary electrical engineer engaged in the ordinary work that he carries out—often much more complicated than occurs on the farm. From experience of the application of electrical power, and of farming requirements, from reading a good deal of voluminous American literature on this subject, from a recent visit to farms in Switzerland where electricity is supplied, and last, but not least, from the admirable lecture they had had there that night, he could assure those who were not technical, but who so largely influenced the direction in which it could be taken, that there was sufficient material at hand for the application of electricity to the farm when it was available.

Does it Help Growth.

There was one question that occurred to him when Mr. Matthews referred to the wires stretched across the field, charged with electricity and inducing growth. There was a man in England who had patented a device of stretching a wire across plants: the wire was insulated and this man claimed that the application of electricity would induce a growth in the plant. He assumed that the theory was that this wire, struck by ether waves, would set up a current of electricity—as they knew it would—and that that would induce growth. He would like to ask Mr. Matthews had he looked into that at all, or was it a patent that was no good. He had great pleasure, indeed, in proposing a most hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Matthews for his interesting and delightful lecture.

Mr. Matthews, replying to Mr. Marshall Harriss, said that people looked upon electrical farming as a new thing. He had in his possession a book 150 years old, which dealt with earth currents for the treatment of plants. There were several different methods of electrical culture, but he only mentioned one in his lecture, which seemed to be the most promising. The way it was carried out in France and Germany at present was by putting a post in the garden and running the wire down the post and continued on down towards the plant, instead of being put in the ground. It had been tried both under and over the plant, and, of the two, he thought, it was better to put the wire in the ground under he plant. Electrical farm experimental work was not quite as easy as many mechanical-method experiments, because they must go over a number of years to decide which was the best in any new methods.

One Advantage.

Mr. William Tatlow, M.A., B.A.I., M.I.E.E., Lecturer in Engineering, Trinity College, Dublin, seconding the motion, said that many people who believed in oil engines wrote to the papers about them disagreeing with electric motors, and at first sight there seemed to be a good deal to be said for the oil engine, because they could move their engine about and not have electric wires, but as Mr. Matthews had told them, the oil engine required a certain amount of supervision and was likely to stop at the critical moment when all the men were working at it. In addition to that, the electric motor was a motor that worked very economically—at a very small fraction of its full power. He thought that if—and as they all hoped—electricity would be used to a considerable extent in this country, and would be available for farm purposes, there would be a wide knowledge of elementary electricity spread through the country, so that no one would be at a loss if a small accident happened to know what to do. This knowledge was very desirable, because, with it, a man would not have to send from the West of Ireland to Dublin to know why his motor would not go.

One question he would like to ask Mr. Matthews was in regard to the distribution system and overhead wires; the way in which contact was made with hooks. Were there many accidents? It seemed rather like inviting trouble to put a high-pressure system in and leave the working of it in the hands of an agricultural population who did not know much about it. Had Mr. Matthews experienced many accidents from electric shocks in the working of these machines?

Mr. Matthews said that when giving his illustrations he did not mean that permanent connections should be done in a casual way. He meant a permanent connection which would be made by a competent electrician. On the Continent, however, there were methods by which farmers themselves could hitch on their big threshing motors, and, therefore, any reasonably careful family could make that connection. He had never heard of an accident there, even with hooking on overhead wires.

Value of Oil Tractors.

Mr. John J. Murphy, Town Clerk of Dublin, supporting the motion, said that, on behalf of those who were not electrical engineers, he wished to tender to Mr. Matthews their thanks for the manner in which the lecture had been given. He had great hopes that the distribution of electricity from the Shannon and other schemes would be of great assistance to the country. Most of the farmers in a large way in Dublin had gone away from horse traction, which was now the dearest form. He had had for some years past a small, handy oil tractor, which he bought for £100, and he did not think that an electric tractor could be got so cheap, or was more adaptable. He was satisfied that mechanical traction held a good deal in it which would be of great advantage to the farmer. This tractor had the advantage, he thought, of being obtainable at a small capital cost, and at the present time it was of great importance to the farmer. It was also capable of dealing with the implements which farmers had at present drawn by horses. That, he thought, was one of the drawbacks of the electric system. He did not think the electric system was so adaptable in that respect. He would like to see the result of electricity on plants thoroughly investigated, and he thought if it was successful electricity would add to the value of agriculture in this country. He noticed that the illustration given was of ploughing in the rough, but there was no illustration of after-cultivation. Would Mr. Matthews give them some information whether it was feasible to do that work with electricity with as much improvement.

Practical Tests.

Mr. Matthews replied that he had a list of the applications to which electricity could be put on the farm, and it was now over two hundred. On his own farm he had sixty-seven of them, but some of them were experimental. Some tests were made on cattle-feeding where electric light was used. Where a man had a good light, of course, it need not be electric light, but there was no light that they could obtain so easily as electric light, and he put electric light in his own cow-barns some time ago, because he was rather afraid of fire. After he had put it in he found that milk that was not spilled more than paid the cost of electric lighting in that place. He also had made considerable use of oil tractors. His was made in Cork, and if they could not get electric ploughs, he would certainly recommend going in for one of that type. Thirty-acre electric ploughing was thoroughly successful, economic and practical, but on the small scale, where the farmer did not go in so much for co-operation, he must admit that the final form of plough had not yet been developed. They could do after cultivation, and up to the preparation of the seed bed.

Case Against Electricity.

Mr. P. G. Hollwey, M.I.N.A., Naval Architect, Crumlin, County Dublin, expressed a wish for some information about the application of electricity on the practical farm as it obtains in Ireland, explaining that he was afraid that a lot of the slides that they had seen that night had to do with very large farms, which needed a very large amount of capital outlay to equip, while in Ireland the majority of farms were small—thirty, forty or fifty acres—and were tilled in the usual rotation. This divided the work on the small farm. All over the farm they would have their usual rotation, and the work to be done was comparatively small. Perhaps, some of the farmers present would give them information how they would carry on without the assistance of the horse.

There were a great many things a horse could do that machines would not do. "You put your tractor into a field of stubble," said Mr. Hollwey, by way of illustration, "you plough it, and I go so far as to say you harrow it, but I would like to know how you are going to open drills, and, when they are open, how you are going to put manure in the drills. After that operation is performed you drop your seeds; then you want your drills split; I would like to know how your tractor will split these drills; it will go over them like a steam-roller."

Tractors Given Up.

"I know several farmers who got tractors, and gave them up," continued Mr. Hollwey, "not because the tractor did not do the work of ploughing stubble and that sort of thing, but because it would not complete the job. To complete the job you must have a horse." The average farmer in Ireland, with the horse, he added, would do all the work he wanted. Give the average farmer three or four horses, and he would run a farm of 90 to 100 acres without any very great invested capital. With all these electrical threshing machines they must have a motor and a considerable watt power, and if an Irish farmer was going to be satisfied with the height of straw shown in these slides he would soon be in the Bankruptcy Court.

In the district that he was in the farmers had half a day's work for threshing machines. "Will you tell me," he asked, "how it will pay a man to go in for all that expense for half a day's threshing? Is the average farmer in this country capable of running such a highly scientific farm of the size he has?" He hoped that when they got the Shannon scheme working a great many of his objections would be overruled, but at present he could not see how they were going to benefit the farmer in general by this very heavy outlay, when he could get the very same work done at a cost infinitesimally small in comparison. They had the example of the Dublin and Blessington Steam Tramway, which they thought was going to be revolutionised when this system was brought in. It was all right when they were on the level road, but when they came to the Slade they did not get any further.

Dublin System Wrong

Mr. Charles Kettle, Newtown, St. Margaret's, Co. Dublin, said that he thought it was significant that Mr. Matthews started his slides with ploughing. He did not agree with the last speaker about tractors. Electrical ploughing had been an unqualified success, and he would not dream of carrying on with mechanical traction. He held that it was all but possible to do without the horse. He thought that our system of farming in this country was wrong. Take the County Dublin system of farming: it was the worst system in the world; that was the system that Mr. Hollwey and he carried on, but what struck him was the high cost of applying electricity. Mechanical traction did not get a fair trial in this country in its pioneer or in its pioneer days. Ploughing of the land was the least use; it was the after cultivation they had to consider. His experience was that they did not get an opportunity of cleaning their land with horses, and the same thing applied to cropping. The thing he thought in favour of the power motor against the electric tractor was that the tractor did ploughing and then lay up for the rest of the year. He was very much afraid that unless, on the one hand, the Government was prepared to assist the farmer by something in the nature of a subsidy, or that they got cheap money on the other, electricity for the farmer was not going to be a success.

Cost of Distribution.

Mr. Sean MacEntee, A.I.E.E., consulting engineer, Dublin, said that electricity had covered every industry except the mother of industries, and he thought that when at last electricity wrote a new victory in her records one of the men who championed it would be Mr. Borlase Matthews. (Applause.) When they realised how much electrical engineers had already done in that particular field of activity, and when they realised what had been said, he thought that when that new victory came Ireland would be able to take a very striking part in it, because their industry was agricultural, and they would be able to train up people—sons of the farmers—to conquer that field, as the sons of manufacturers had conquered other industrial fields. Drawing an analogy between Ontario and Ireland, he said that according to the figures of population and acreage, the conditions in Ontario ought to be rather more unfavourable, and it should be more easy to apply electricity to agriculture here than in Canada. He believed it was possible to have everything electrical except, perhaps, an Irish Derby. They could follow the Canadian system of erecting a rural distributor, or they could follow the Danish system. The total cost per mile for high tension distribution he calculated at £512 per mile, and £702 per mile for low tension distribution. If they were to go ahead and capture this industry they must reduce the cost of distribution and supply. He thought if this was done, and if they could give the farmer his supply at say, £18 a year, he was sure that Mr. Hollwey would be satisfied to scrap his horses.

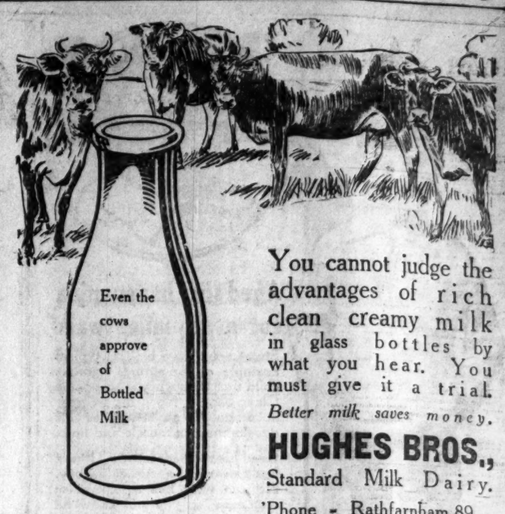
The Farmer and the Engineer.

Dr. Sotheman, Consulting Engineer to the Free State Government in connection with the Shannon scheme, said that some time ago he was a little bit instrumental in installing electricity in pretty close on 500 farms in Ontario. They were small ones and everybody was satisfied, but nobody got anything for nothing. (Laughter.) They had, that night, heard every phase of the question brought out. He did not know in what store the gentleman was buying when he got an oil engine that, he said, would do better than electricity, but he did know that when electricity was produced in bulk form—as they hoped it would be produced in Ireland—they would have something that no oil engine, no matter how cheaply it was drawn, could compete with. He had often heard the story that "electricity is good for my neighbour, but not for me." (Laughter.) People who took these views they must reform right away. Education in the use of electricity was the main factor.

The vote of thanks having been cordially passed,

Mr. Matthews returned thanks, and emphasised how essential it was to have perfect understanding between the farmer and the engineer, and the fact that the farmer was going to do what he saw was going to suit him best.

He said that if the horse was going to cost ten times as much as anything else he was afraid the farmer would have to consider very much whether he would keep the horse. There still remained the question of co-operation. The question of capital cost was bound to arise, but he found that by installing electricity the farmer could recover his capital cost in, say, three years, and there were few businesses in which they could recover capital cost in so few years. He was satisfied that by careful investigation this whole problem of electricity on the farm would be solved.



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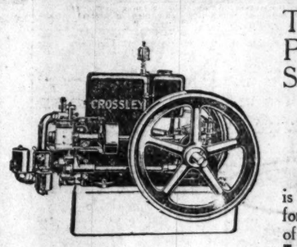

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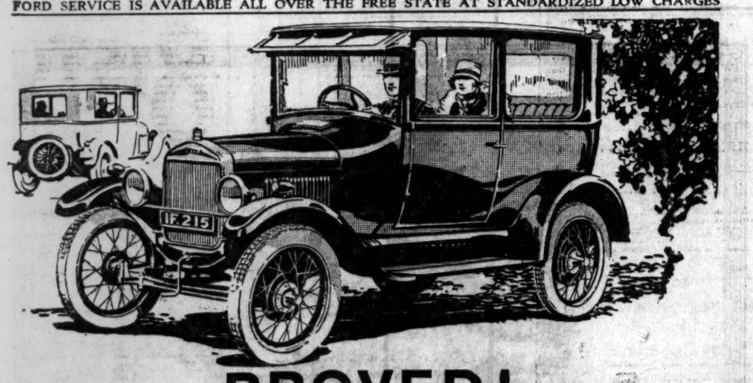

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Dublin November, 1926

MOTHERS' UNION ANNIVERSARY.

OPENING MEETING IN DUBLIN.

The opening meeting in connection with the Mothers' Union anniversary took place yesterday in the Synod Hall, Christ Church place, Dublin.

The chair was taken by the Bishop of Ossory, who spoke on the aims of the Mothers' Union. What it stood for first, he said, was sisterhood, to bind together women of all classes in love and fellowship and helpfulness. The more that one looked out at the world at the present time, distracted as it is, the more one realised that what is needed is brotherhood and sisterhood, men and women of different classes and different points of view working together, helping one another, realising that their true happiness and true helpfulness is not in antagonism, but in serving one another and helping one another. The second great purpose of the Mothers' Union was service: that was what they were there in the world for—to serve others, to be helpful, to use their lives for the benefit of their fellow-creatures. Looking at the great gathering present, one realised how much such a body of women could do, how much power they might have.

Of all the great problems that the Mothers' Union faces, and had been facing all over the world, the greatest was the stand taken on behalf of true ideals on marriage and motherhood and education. The meetings that were being held this week would inspire all with a greater desire to serve and make their lives useful and helpful. Perhaps, the most useful work that anyone can do is individual work. Speaking from his experience of many years as a parochial clergyman, his lordship said a clergyman's best work is not his public work, but the individual work that he does, helping people, one by one, to follow the upward path which leads to God. Henry Ward Beecher said once that the best sermon was that which was preached with a single hearer. Some, perhaps, felt that they were little fitted for public service, and had little opportunity for doing big things, but the greatest and most important kind of work was within their power—the work of helping individuals nearer to God. The last and greatest work of all of the Mothers' Union was to pray—to pray regularly and constantly, for those in the members' own branches, for those who are brought under their influence, for those who needed help.

QUIET DAYS.

The Rev. A. H. McNeile, D.D., gave a short address on "The Advantages of Quiet Days." The purpose of quiet days was for silent concentration on the deep things of religion. An enormous amount of help can be got from concentration of the energies on the things of God, by getting into the atmosphere of the Divine, getting the peace of God to filter into the soul. It was not easily achieved; the mental, physical and spiritual effect came only gradually in the proper atmosphere of quietness and silence. The real work of the quiet day was done in the silences of one's own heart.

The speaker suggested that the Mothers' Union in Ireland should endeavour to have a quiet day once a year, held in some schoolhouse with a chapel attached or with a church close at hand. If this could be accomplished it would raise the level of religious life amongst the mothers of Ireland almost more than anything else that could be done. The first time it might be found a little difficult, but those who would find it so were the people who needed it most.

POISONOUS BOOKS.

Mrs. Lenox-Conyngham spoke on "The Poisoning of Youth by Fresent-Day Literature." Children were guarded against undesirable companions by those who were responsible for them; they needed to be guarded equally against books with their great powers of instilling ideas and rousing the emotions. In the nursery days the mother can wield her sceptre and treat her children individually before school and college take them over and treat them collectively. In books there are three kinds of poison—books that parch, books that pollute and books that petrify. There are heretical works that seem to dry up the living springs of the spirit by hints and side-long sneers at piety and the glorification of licence. Books that pollute are two-fold weapons, presenting disgraceful images with no resemblance to truth and beauty, showing evil in alluring garb, suggesting that sin is permissible. They stir up the sub-conscious mind, awakening curiosity; reading them was waste of time, and destroyed the taste for better literature, appealing less to the mind than to the emotions.

The old plan of withholding books was no longer possible, appeal to authority was now futile, its place was taken by appeal to the understanding. There are three R's that can be taught to children beyond the usual ones; these are reverence, refinement and reticence. It was possible to build up for the young a kingdom of the mind in which mischievous aliens will get no footing.

A discussion followed, in which one speaker referred to the difficulty of getting books in the country, and said that she had been enabled to get a supply of suitable books for the members of her branch through the Carnegie Library authorities. Another member, speaking of Sir Philip Gibbs's books, said: "They make us think of God; they do not leave God out," and that is what is wrong with a great number of the present-day books of extreme interest.

DIOCESAN PRESIDENTS.

Among the Diocesan Presidents present were Mrs. Gregg, V.P., Mrs. Madden (Clonfert), Mrs. Bowse (Cork), Lady Ashtown and Mrs. Patton (Killaloe), Mrs. Moore (Kilmore), Mrs. R. Vere White (Limerick), Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh (Meath). Members of Councils present were:—Mrs. Noeran, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Grove Annesley, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. W. Hill, Mrs. Beale, Mrs. W. Pike, Mrs. Delap, Mrs. H. Ewart, Mrs. Anthony Elliott, Mrs. Rush, Mrs. Musters, Mrs. Porteus, Mrs. Merrick Lloyd, Mrs. Hackett, Mrs. Loftus, Mrs. Standish O'Grady, the Hon. Mrs. Plunket, Mrs. Maconchy, Mrs. Hodson, Mrs. F. H. Waller, Mrs. J. Darley, Mrs. Lewis-Crosby, Mrs. Dermod O'Brien, Mrs. G. Peacocke, Mrs. Collen, Mrs. Bourchier, Mrs. de Burgh Daly, Mrs. J. Craig Davidson, Mrs. C. Orpen, Mrs. Montgomery.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Lady Arnott, D.B.E.; the Countess of Roden, Viscountess Charlemont, Lady Muriel Close, Lady Seaan Dundonald, Mrs. Crozier, sen.; Mrs. Bernard, Mrs. Scott Moore, Mrs. Orr (Tuam), Mrs. H. J. B. Clements.

It is officially stated in Madrid that news has been received which appears to confirm the report that the Moroccan rebel leader, El Cortito, and his brother have been killed by tribesmen of the Reni Aros.

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DUBLIN AND THE PROVINCES.

DUBLIN.

Social Conditions in Denmark.—The second of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Dublin Workers' Council will be delivered in the Bricklayers' Hall, 49 Cuffe street, Dublin, on next Tuesday at 8 p.m., when Madam Cosslett-Heller will speak on "Social Conditions in Denmark."

Leinster Society of Organists.—A meeting will be held next Saturday at 8 p.m. in the Royal Irish Academy of Music, Westland Row, Dublin. A lecture on choir-training will be delivered by Mr. Theodore Logier. A musical programme has been arranged by Miss F. Burke and Miss V. Wilson. Organ solos will be given by Mr. J. Turner Huggard, F.R.C.O., and Miss Alton's String Quartette also will contribute.

Dublin Literary Society.—Last night a meeting of the Dublin Literary Society was held in the Lincoln Chambers, Mr. Dunne presiding. A paper was read by Mr. P. Caffrey, B.A., on "Another Tramp Abroad," during the course of which he gave an interesting account of visits paid to Belgium, Austria and Italy. The lecture on next Wednesday will be by Dr. Starkie on "Shaw and Pirandello."

University Philosophical Society.—A general meeting of the society will be held in the Debating Hall, Trinity College, this evening at 8 o'clock, when a paper will be read by Mr. W. Jessop (Sch. Mod.). B.A., on "Hypnotism." Speakers:—Dr. Cecil Smyly, F.R.C.S.I., and Mr. W. C. G. Proctor (Sch. Mod.), B.A.

Union Finances.—At a meeting of the Dublin Union Commissioners, held yesterday, it was stated that there was a debit balance in bank of £5,330 5s. 7d. Amounts due by contributory bodies: Dublin County Council, £10,000; Dublin Corporation, £24,331 15s. £2,038 5s. 10d. has been lodged to the credit of the Dublin Union for the maintenance of inmates from the Balrotherry Union.

Rescues at Sea.—In a letter from Mr. George F. Shee, Secretary, Royal National Lifeboat Institution, London, to Mr. R. N. Guinness, Hon. Secretary of the Dublin Branch, Mr. Shee states that they had now a record of 60,755 lives rescued from shipwreck round their shores since the Institution was founded.

Sale of Work.—Yesterday a sale of work was opened in the Molesworth Hall, Dublin, under the auspices of the Dublin University Mission to Chota Nagpur (Women's Auxiliary). The Archbishop of Dublin was present, and there was a good attendance. The display of work is extremely varied and attractive. At the University Stall Mrs. Bernard presided. The hall was nicely decorated, and a very generous response was made to the appeal for which the sale was organised. The sale will be continued to-day.

Belvedere College Union.—A committee meeting was held recently at Belvedere College, Dublin. Mr. W. G. Fallon presided. The following were elected members of the Union:—Messrs. W. Gleeson, W. R. Barnett, D. Connolly, J. V. Connell, D. P. Joynt, M. J. McAuley, C. J. O'Connell, K. O'Farrell, F. O'Connor, T. J. Ryan, H. V. Tighe, P. Tighe, J. H. Bergin, T. D. Hayden, R. O'Neill, B. O'Neill, A. Kilduff, J. J. Grealy, D. Collins, D. Healy, S. Healy, R. J. Swaine, D. Byrne, L. Byrne, F. McLoughlin, P. Mooney, J. B. Mullally, C. Carroll, D. Morris, E. Barry, J. O'Donoghue, D. O'Connor, G. B. Beirne, and Dr. R. E. Davitt. Arrangements were made to hold the annual dinner at Belvedere College and other functions later on.

Rathmines Library.—With reference to the paragraph in last Tuesday's *Irish Times* to the effect that 1,564 volumes were lent to readers in the Belfast Lending Library last Saturday, making a total of 5,892 for the week, it is of interest to note that 986 volumes were lent for home reading in the Rathmines Library on the same day, and that the week's total was 3,911. The population of Rathmines is less than one-tenth that of Belfast.

Dublin Sketching Club.—The exhibition of the Dublin Sketching Club pictures at Mills Hall, Dublin, will close on next Saturday. At the recent Art Union Drawing, the following were prize-winners:—1st prize, No. 153, F. T. Siberry; 2nd, No. 821, A. W. Stelfox; 3rd, No. 66, E. Ferguson; 4th, No. 632, W. A. Harkness; 5th, No. 1380, Miss Sullivan; 6th, No. 52, W. B. Conyngham; 7th, No. 1038, Betty Sullivan; 8th, No. 787, C. T. Joze; 9th, No. 1504, J. J. O'Sullivan; 10th, No. 1027, J. Shrago.

A Successful Dance.—The St. John Ambulance Brigade held a very successful dance in Clery's Ballroom, Dublin, last Tuesday night, at which there was an attendance of over three hundred. Among those present were Sir John Lumsden and the Misses Lumsden, Sir Robert and Lady Tate, Miss Tate, Dr. and Mrs. O'Connell Redmond, Dr. and Mrs. Preston Ball, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Munden, Miss K. Blanche, Dr. and Mrs. G. Tierney. The proceeds of the dance were in aid of the Welfare Dining Room, which is one of the numerous charitable activities of the Brigade.

A Fourth Century Basilica.—Yesterday evening, in the Hall, 18 Lower Leeson street, under the auspices of the Central Catholic Library, the Rev. J. P. O'Daly, O.P., delivered a lecture on "A Fourth Century Basilica—San Clemente." The lecturer described the great Basilica as one of the most famous and interesting churches of Rome. St. Clement, whose relics are in the building as it now exists was, the lecturer mentioned, a Pope and martyr who lived in the first century and belonged to a wealthy Roman family. Under the altar were the relics of St. Ignatius, who was put to death in the Coliseum.

PASSENGERS BY B. AND I. LINE, VIA LIVERPOOL.

ARRIVALS:—T. McPherson, J. H. Kirkham, J. Warburton, J. Simmon, Miss Fetherstonhaugh, S. Kelly, T. Pike, G. Barr, R. Hucks, T. Salter, J. McDonald, T. Best, R. Cunningham.

DEPARTURES:—The Hon. Mrs. Macnaghton, G. Woods, W. H. Thompson, J. Waters, R. Delaney, B. Fitzherbert, G. W. Nash, T. McMaster, T Murray, Colonel A. W. Newbold, G. Weymes, H. Gilbert.

LEINSTER.

The Late Mr. Jack Frame.—The Wicklow County Council passed a vote of sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. David Frame and family on the death of Mr. Jack Frame, the meeting adjourning as a mark of respect to their Chairman.

A Wages Dispute.—At the meeting of the Dundalk Trade and Labour Council, Mr. Duffy (Workers' Union of Ireland) reported that the recent arbitration into the wages and conditions at the Urban Council's power station had resulted in several of the employés getting increases, one as much as £30 a year, and provision had been made for short time.

Border Arrest.—Frederick Albany, Elm Park avenue, Dublin, was remanded at a Special Court in Dundalk on a charge of having made a false declaration relating to the value of a wireless receiver and a loud speaker by declaring that the value of the goods was £6 10s., when the actual value was £19 9d., and with failing to declare a quantity of wireless accessories. When arrested by Sergeant McMackin, the defendant stated that a mistake had been made, and that he declared all the articles as one, instead of having produced them. He was granted bail in £500, his motor car being held by the Customs officers as surety for his appearance at the District Court. The defendant was arrested on having crossed the border from Northern Ireland last Tuesday night.

Future of Dundalk Port.—At the meeting of the Dundalk Harbour Commissioners, the Chairman (Mr. W. Twibill) stated that he hoped that in a short time their finances would be in a more satisfactory state than at present. The British and Irish Company would be ready to proceed with their sailings as soon as coal was available. All the harbour plant would be soon in good order, and bigger boats than those formerly used by the Dundalk and Newry Steampacket Company could swing in the berths without trouble. The Board decided to ask the London, Midland and Scottish Company to proceed at once with the provision of extra craneage facilities at the railway quay, in view of the probability of much bigger business at the port.

'Bus Competition with Railways.—At a meeting of the Dundalk Trade and Labour Council a deputation was received from the A.S.E. and the Irish Engineering Union, asking for the co-operation of the Council in dealing with the competition of the 'bus and the railways. The speakers stated that if this 'bus traffic was encouraged locally there would be many more men unemployed in the town. It might be necessary, the speakers declared, to ask railwaymen to withdraw their custom from traders supporting the road traffic in any way. Mr. Hamill said that the Government should tax this service sufficiently. A deputation was appointed from the Council to help the railway workers' societies in the matter, and support was promised in any action that they might decide to take.

Price of Pigs.—The price paid for finished pigs at Bagenalstown pig market last Monday was 65s. per cwt., live weight, a decrease of 1s. Pigs were 64s. per cwt. (l.w.) at Tullamore last Tuesday. At Naas bacon pigs made from £7 to £9 10s., store pigs made from £3 to £4 10s., and bonhams from 35s. to 45s. each. 88s. per cwt. was paid for fat pigs at Callan on Tuesday.

MUNSTER.

Offer to Technical Committee.—The old Protestant school at Kilrush has been offered to the County Clare Technical Committee by the trustees of the Vandeleur estate for £300, to be used as a centre for agricultural and technical classes. The Committee adjourned final consideration of the offer pending the report of the Government Commission on Technical Education in the Free State.

Improving Clare Roads.—With the object of improving roads in Clare, Mr. F. Dowling, B.E., County Surveyor, has issued a direction to contractors requiring them to widen each road under their care by twelve inches during each year of their contract till the grass margins are reduced to a width of two feet. Hedges and trees interfering with roads, or obstructing the view along them, must be cut.

Limerick Cattle Sale.—There was a good supply of store cattle and dairy stock at Hartigan's weekly cattle sale at the Cattle Markets, Mulgrave street, Limerick, last Saturday. Demand for forward strong cattle and stores showing quality and condition. Good young stores met a ready market:—½ year old bullocks, £12 10s. to £16 10s.; 2½ year old heifers, £13 12s. 6d. to £16 15s.; 1½ year old bullocks, £12 to £13 17s. 6d.; second run, £10 2s. 6d. to £11 15s.; 1½ year old heifers, £11 5s. to £13 12s. 6d.; calves, £6 to £10 7s.; in-calf heifers, £17 15s. to £21 10s.; dairy cows, £21 to £23 10s.; useful, £15 10s. to £20 10s. A good clearance.

CONNAUGHT.

Civic Guards' Dance.—The officers and men of the Civic Guards of the Sligo-Leitrim Division held their annual dance in the Town Hall, Sligo, last Tuesday night. There was a large attendance from the two counties. Chief Superintendent Muldoon acted as president of the dance committee.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

New Lurgan Magistrate.—At Lurgan Petty Sessions Court, Mr H. O. Armstrong, Principal and Secretary of the Lurgan Municipal Technical School, was sworn in a J.P. for the County Armagh.

Death of Mr. W. P. Elliott.—The death has taken place at Rostrevor of Mr. W. P. Elliott. Mr. Elliott was a native of County Down, and over four years ago went to Portrush as manager of the municipal electricity supply works. He was about 52 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

Lurgan Electricity Scheme.—At the meeting of the Lurgan Urban Council, in reply to a question by Mr. McCarter as to when the electric light would be available for use in the town, the Chairman (Mr. John S. Carrick, J.P.), said that they could give no promise; it was really the coal strike that was "holding up" the new engines. The Clerk said that the cause of the delay was that the coke required for the castings for the engines was not available owing to the coal strike.

It was mentioned that the new powerhouse in the town was almost completed, as far as the building was concerned.

Gas Poisoning.—"Death from gas poisoning, self-inflicted, while in a state of unsound mind," was the verdict at the inquest in Belfast on Samuel Mathers (74), of Tobergill street. Samuel M'Clure said that Mathers occupied a room in the downstairs portion of the house, witness and his family living upstairs. Last Saturday morning he found Mathers in his room lying across a table. He had a gas tube in his mouth, and the gas was turned on. The medical evidence was that death was due to gas-poisoning.

Tow Prices.—The following information as to recent prices of tow in certain districts has been received by the Northern Ministry of Agriculture:—Sales of mixed tow realised 4s. to 5s. per cwt. in Ballymena district; in County Down 2s. 6d. to 5s. per cwt.; and in Dungiven 3s. to 4s. 6d. per cwt., sales in each case being made by the farmer to scutch mill owner. Rescutched tow sold to spinners realised £30 to £34 per ton in Ballymena district, and £32 to £35 per ton in County Down. No sales of rough or fine tow were reported.

Certified Seed Potatoes.—The Northern Ministry of Agriculture has now published its list of growers in the season of 1926 of crops of potatoes of immune varieties, which were inspected by the Ministry when growing, and found to be true to type and of a purity of not less than 99¼ per cent. This list is published primarily with the object of letting purchasers of seed potatoes know where immune seed of a very high standard of purity may be obtained. Persons interested would, therefore, be well advised to apply to the Ministry of Agriculture for Northern Ireland at 25 Wellington Place, Belfast, for copies of the list in question.

Ratepayers' Protest.—A largely attended meeting of the ratepayers and farmers of the electoral divisions of Kileen and Hockley, Co. Armagh, was held in Drumbee School, near Armagh City, when a Ratepayers' Association was inaugurated. A resolution was passed to the effect that a protest be made to the Government of Northern Ireland against the excessive and ever-increasing taxation to which farmers were subject, and calling upon the Government to give some relief therefrom.

Lurgan's Coal Supply.—At the meeting of the Lurgan Urban Council a letter was read from the Northern Ireland Ministry of Home Affairs sanctioning a loan of £700 for the purpose of laying down new gas mains in the town, but refusing to sanction £300 for the purchase of new gas meters owing to the repayment of the latter being over the short period of ten years. The Chairman (Mr. J. S. Carrick, J.P.) said that they had 80 tons of coal in stock at the local gasworks (owned by the Council) and 30 tons more were coming in. He told the Council that the Ministry were going to supply them with American gas coal doubly screened at a very reasonable price during December and January.

Road Scheme.—At Tyrone County Roads Committee, Mr. J. W. Leebody submitted a scheme for the provision of road-making and maintenance machinery for the county. He recommended the provision of machinery totalling £13,053. The Surveyor said that the grants received from the motor taxation account would be £1,605, leaving £702 to fall on the rates for the repayment of the loan, or less than one-halfpenny in the £. The plant was absolutely necessary. With the assistance of the motor taxation account the Council could obtain £1,353 worth of new plant for a rate of less than one-halfpenny on the county at large. The Chairman, Colonel Howard, said that the second-class roads would benefit just as much as the first-class roads from this machinery. The scheme was adopted.

Scene in Workhouse.—At Lurgan Petty Sessions, the Lurgan Guardians prosecuted Joseph and Anaziah Hewitt, of 42 Canal street, Lisburn, for assaulting an inmate, Thomas John Hamilton. It appeared that on the date in question defendants called to see their married sister in Lurgan Workhouse. Her husband was also in the institution. After visiting their sister they called their brother-in-law out of the men's dayroom and gave him a very severe beating, creating at the same time pandemonium in the workhouse. They also threatened to take their brother-in-law's life. When Mr. McElroy sentenced each of the defendants to one month hard labour in Belfast Jail, Joseph said, "That only means there will be a bigger row when we get out." Mr. McElroy said that in order to prevent that, both defendants would be bound over to keep the peace for twelve months in sureties of £10 each, and in default of sureties an additional two months each.

DRUMALIS DISPERSAL SALE.

There was a large attendance at the third day's dispersal sale of the contents of Drumalis, the Larne residence of the Dowager Lady Smiley.

Mr. J. D. Nicholl, of Messrs. Nicholl and Ross, auctioneers, Belfast, got through 356 lots, consisting principally of bed linen, pictures, silver and wines. Good prices were obtained. A pair of old stipple engravings in colour, "Dulce Domum" and "Black Monday," by J. Jones, after W. R. Bigg, sold for forty guineas. Georgian silver brought twenty shillings per ounce.

Before the Past and Present Mining Students' Association at Wigan Mining College, Principal Harlow on Tuesday read a paper describing the possibilities of the examination of coal by X-rays, and said that ere long X-rays might become one of the recognised methods of dealing with many problems with which coal technology bristled.

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FROM THE LEGAL DIARY.

LAW NOTICES—Thursday, November 18th.

QUIRT BIREITHEAMHAIS UACHTARACH (the Supreme Court of Justice).—At 11 o'clock—Dollard Printinghouse, Ltd., v. Brennan and another, at hearing; Dwyer v. Donovan.

AN PRIMH-BHREITHEAMH (Chief Justice).—Before the Registrar to the Chief Justice, at 11.30 o'clock—Adj. summons, F. F. Cullinane; summons, R. E. Wolfe. Before Dr. Webb, Assistant Registrar, at 11.30 o'clock—Ruth, minors; Curgill, a minor; Tunney, minors; Walsh, minors. Before Mr. Magalan, at 11.30 o'clock—Yeats' account, Roche and Sons; same, J. Quail; same, Dubbrn and M'Coy.

AN ARD-CHUIRT BHREITHEAMHNAIS (the High Court of Justice).—In Court 1.—For Tuesday, 23rd November:—Action—Solomon v. O'Neill.

In Court 2.—Action—Cuss v. O'Neill. Adjourned Summons—Swifte v. O'Brien.

In Court 3.—For Judgment—Irish National Assurance Co., Ltd., v. City of Dublin Assurance Co., Ltd. Action—Gallagher v. Galway Co. Council.

Before the Master, at 11 o'clock—Exparte Motinar Summary Summonses—Hartnett v. Lucey; S.L. Acts and Hall. On Notice—M'Clelland v. Minister for Defence (1945).

TRIALS BY JURY.—In Court 4 at 11 o'clock. Non-Jury—Drysdale v. Corporation of Dublin, breach of contract; case hearing. In Court 6 at 11 o'clock. Common—Crowie v. Coughlin (personal injuries). A large attendance of Common Jurors is required this morning at the Law Courts, the Castle, in Court No. 6 at 11 o'clock. Absent Jurors will be fined. The special Jurors need not attend until Tuesday next, November 23rd. In Court 1 at 11 o'clock—To be Mentioned—Non-Jury—Judd v. Wilson and 8 counter-claim (rent). For Friday, 19th November:—Non-Jury—Cunningham v. O'Kelly (mortgage due). For Monday, 22nd November:—Non-Jury—Granecorman Mental Hospital v. Waters and another (money due). For Tuesday, 23rd November:—Special—Cooney and another v. Corcoran (Probate). Osmuon—Moore v. Thunder (personal injuries).

THE EXAMINER'S OFFICE.—Mr. Ellerker—Murphy v. Furlong; Kavanagh, decd., and Trustee Act; Keaves v. Golden; M'Carthy v. Hannefy; M'Donnell v. M'Donnell, 1925-3965. At 12 o'clock—Byrne v. Byrne, 1896/46; Apsolbe v. Appelbe; Hickey v. Bashford. Mr. Healy (Room 63), at 11 o'clock—W. O'Neill, decd., Harris and Attorney-General; Plunkett v. Lucean; J. J. H. R. E. Duckett, decd., Percy and Duckett. Mr. Adderley (Room 59), at 11 o'clock—Coffey v. Fanning; Mr. Dickinson (Room 74), at 11 o'clock—Hugh Gallagher v. Sandra Lawlor; Keaven v. Golden; Lench v. M'Mahon; Honnessy v. Harrison; National Bank, Ltd., v. Nugent.

CONSOLIDATED TAXING OFFICE.—Master Kilbride, at 11 o'clock—John Johnson, a bankrupt, J. Facon; Malone v. Traynor, Nork and O'Reilly; Frayne v. Cooney, J. A. Kiernan; Tivy v. Scott, Foley and Emerson; re a solicitor and Solicitors Act, P. S. Smith. Master Deasmo, at 11 o'clock—A person of unsound mind (G.S.), H. B. Burton and Son; Burndent Wireless (Dublin), Ltd., to Scallan, J. L. Scallan and Co.; County to Fitzgerald, J. G. F. Fitzgerald; Commercial and General Finance Co. in liquidation, Malley and Co.; T. Montgomery, Master Macnamara, at 11 o'clock—Exparte taxations—Lecky, a minor (G.S.), W. F. Stevens; Stella Theatre v. Famous Lecky Films, F. Robinson; O'Donoghue v. Roche, D. J. Browne; Mullen's trusts, C. J. Reddy and Son; Mullen to Reddy, same.

BANKRUPTCY.—Before the Registrar, at 11 o'clock—Scher, ven. ac., Porter, Morris and Co.; Cobhouse, do., Henry and Son; arrangt., do., Collins and Son; Smyth, do., Smyth and Son; Donohue, ac. comp., G. Tench; arrangt., do., Collins and Son; Johnson, veh. ac., James Fagan; O'Neill, veh. antps, etc., T. J. Graham.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.—At 23 Upper Merrion street. Before Mr. Commissioner Hogan and Mr. Commissioner O'Sheil, at 11 o'clock. For Judgment—Estate of A. F. Gardiner (S. 441), Co. Offaly (tenant, Paul A. Gill); Bartholomew Burke (S. 4575), Co. Tipperary; Dwyer v. MacNamara (S. 2414), Co. Clare; H. E. Harding (S. 7540), Co. Leix; Hon. Misses Wynne and senor, (S. 4812), Co. Kerr—. For Hearing—Estate of Marquis of Sligo (S. 3245), Co. Mayo; Mona Boyd (S. 26), Co. Cavan (tenant, G. F. Mortimer); E. Rotheram (S. 4670), Co. Meath; R. E. Mills (S. 1248), Co. Louth (tenant, Jenkins of E. Winter); A. G. J. Pilkington (S. 2426), Co. Westmeath (retained holding of M. J. McKenna); Nicholas (Grenane (S. 5157), Co. Tipperary); Ina Cashel (S. 5254), Co. Galway (objector, M. J. Quinn); Marquis Conyngham (K. C. 9918), Co. Clare (tenants, T. Mockler and T. Corter). Examiners' Chambers, at 93 Merion square, at 11 o'clock—Emily L. Archbold (E.C. 10527) (Tarnell's head rent), vouch. At 12 o'clock—Carr of Ardee, discharges rulings. At 1 o'clock—Ellen Hall (E.C. 8536) (Carter's rent), vouch. Before Mr. Lonsdell, at 3 o'clock—A. M. Archbold (E.C. 8594), vouch. Before Mr. Lest, at 11 o'clock—Thomas Nugent (E.C. 8738), discharge rulings. At 3 o'clock—Ethel Land (S. 3145), settle schedule. Before Mr. Grove White, at 11 o'clock—Sir Wm. Fry (S. 429), vouch.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

VERDI'S "RIGOLETTO."

The Carl Rosa Opera Company last night gave their only presentation of "Rigoletto" during the present season. There is no more popular opera than this racy work, which has given to music lovers so many tuneful airs. "Questa Quella" and "La Donna e mobile," the tenor arias, are lilted by everybody, and that exquisite soprano test, "Caro nome," is hardly less widely known. The Gaiety Theatre was filled to capacity last night and the audience witnessed an excellent performance of the work. The principals were excellently chosen. John Perry was the Duke of Mantua, and did well. Hubert Dunkerley added to his reputation by his very convincing study of the part of Rigoletto. His singing of "Poor Rigoletto" was a beautiful piece of work. Mr. Kingsley Lark displayed his wonted artistry in the characterisation of Sparafucile, the assassin. Miss Pauline Bindley was a very pleasing Gilda. She sang "Caro Nome" with dainty grace. Miss Doris Woodall sang Maddelena's part and acted in her usual finished style.

The opera was produced by the Ballet from "Romeo and Juliet," with Miss Ailne Phillips as principal dancer. Mr. Thomas McGuire was the conductor.

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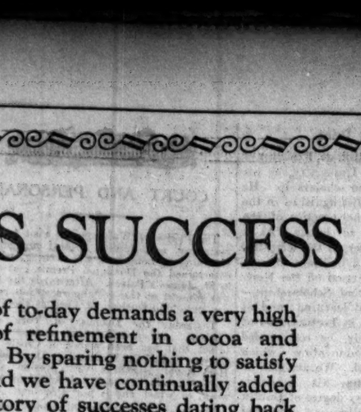

I.F.S. 4

WIDE POWERS TO DEAL WITH CONSPIRACIES.

PRESIDENT COSGRAVE'S SPEECH.

DIRECT CHALLENGE TO THE STATE: CAPTURED DOCUMENT READ.

President Cosgrave, in introducing the Public Safety (Emergency Powers) Bill in the Dail yesterday, said:—

In the course of a brief statement which I made yesterday, when asking for permission to introduce the Public Safety (Emergency Powers) Bill, I promised that I would bring to the notice of the Dail a chain of circumstances, showing that a conspiracy to subvert the authority of the State had been in active existence for some time past. Regarded as isolated incidents, these events might, perhaps, attract little attention; but, when taken together and analysed, they leave no room for doubt that there exists in the country a small body of men who will not hesitate at crime in their desire to override the will of the people by force of arms.

For the past two years a steady stream of information has been received by the Garda Siochana, which has enabled them to trace and remove numerous hidden dumps of arms, ammunition and military equipment, which had obviously been secreted for illegal purposes, and evidence was available that these discoveries were causing considerable uneasiness among a certain small section of the community.

A TRAP MINE IN COUNTY CORK.

On the 6th July last a letter was received by a military officer in Cork City to the effect that a dump of this nature was to be found at Frankfield, Douglas, County Cork. Information was conveyed to the local superintendent of police, and on the following day, accompanied by four detective officers, he proceeded to the place and searched the out-offices of the destroyed residence of Colonel Gibbons. In the course of the search the superintendent observed a small door upstairs fastened by a nail fixed over the latch. On forcing the nail to one side and raising the latch, there was immediately a loud explosion, which blew the roo. off the room and burst out the door and side walls. The superintendent was hurled bar several bones in his hands were fractured, and his left leg was torn in three places by shrapnel.

An examination of the scene revealed that a trap mine had been laid in the room, and so arranged that the lifting of the latch would cause it to explode. It is clear that this fiendish trap was laid with a view to causing the deaths of members of the military or of the police instructed to search the place in the execution of their duty, and that it was hoped by means of this outrage to deter officers of the State from continuing those activities which had resulted in the capture of so many illegal dumps.

A RAID ON MOUNTJOY JAIL.

Some time previous to this an armed raid was made on Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, and several prisoners, who were charged with various offences of violence against the State or individuals, were rescued. One of these was subsequently traced to London and arrested there. On his arrest he was found in possession of a large number of .45 revolvers, which he had obviously intended to smuggle into Ireland.

Shortly after the mine incident, to which I have referred, there was a series of armed raids on money-lenders in Dublin and elsewhere, which were obviously organised from a single centre. The persons responsible for the Dublin raids were discovered and duly convicted. In the course of the police investigation, which resulted in the discovery of the property stolen by the raiders, there was found, in addition to a revolver and ammunition, a despatch in the possession of a youthful courier directed to a person addressed as the "O.C. of the Dublin Brigade." The despatch made reference to a box which had been forwarded by rail to the manager of a creamery in County Cork. The police traced the box, and found that it contained half a hundredweight of a home-made explosive known as "war flour."

About a fortnight ago the attention of the police was attracted to unusual activities in the Midlands on the part of a certain individual who claims to be the "chief of staff" of this armed organisation, and placed him under arrest. He is at present awaiting trial on a charge under the Treasonable Offences Act. Though resident in Dublin he is a native of Cork, and this fact is believed to be not altogether unconnected with the events of Sunday night.

A CAPTURED DOCUMENT.

On the 10th of this month the police "held up" a motor car at Midleton, which had previously disobeyed a signal to stop. There were four men in the car. A fully-loaded Webley revolver was found under the front seat and 9 rounds of revolver ammunition under the back seat. Documents in their possession showed that these four men were members of the so-called "Staff" of the 4th Battalion of the Cork Number 1 Irregular Brigade, acting on instructions from a person in Dublin, calling himself "Adjutant-General," and that the organisation of which they were members had decided that the only effective means by which its objects could be achieved were by force of arms. I have a copy of the document which was found. It reads:—

"Oglaigh na h-Eireann.
(Irish Republican Army).
"General Headquarters, Dublin.
"4th Batallion, Cork No. 1 Brigade,
"21st October, 1926.

Dept. A/G. General Order No. 28.

"To Commanders of Independent Units.

"Volunteers as Parliamentary Candidates.

"1. The Army Council has directed that the following statement and order be circulated:

"'Oglaigh na h-Eireann was created and is being maintained primarily for the following object:

"'To establish and uphold a lawful Government in sole and absolute control of the Republic.

"'The primary, and, it is believed by the Army Council, the only effective means by which this object can be achieved are, as stated in the Constitution:

"'1. Force of arms.

"'2. Organisation, training and equipping the manhood as an effective military force.'

"The Army Council is decidedly of opinion that these means can best be promoted when a volunteer is free to concentrate on them, and is not distracted by holding the responsible position of T.D and endeavouring to fulfil the duties attaching to it. Further, and especially bearing in mind late experiences, there is the danger of military discipline being impaired, the Army Council hereby order:

"'That a member of Oglaigh na h-Eireann shall not permit himself to be put forward, or accept nomination, as a candidate in any constituency for which Teachtai are being elected, and that this Order shall be transmitted to all ranks.'

"2. You are hereby ordered to have the above transmitted to all ranks in your area. Acknowledge receipt by return.

"A/General."

LAST SUNDAY'S RAIDS.

On Sunday night we had the criminal outbreak which is so fresh in our minds to-day, and which resulted in the wounding of a private soldier and in the untimely deaths of two gallant members of our unarmed police force, whose only crime was that they had fearlessly and impartially carried out the duties entrusted to them—namely, the protection of the rights of the people. We have paid a last tribute to these two young men who were laid to rest to-day; but we have a duty to the living as well, and we are bound to provide some protection for their comrades, who, though themselves unarmed, have to do their duty unflinchingly, in the face of armed attacks from an organised body, whose members stop at nothing, not even murder, in their attempts to achieve its objects.

It is clear that the events of Sunday night were a definite challenge to the authority of the State, and a desperate effort to intimidate the police from carrying out their duty to the State.

SPECIAL POWERS NEEDED.

We hope to be successful in collecting evidence against the actual perpetrators, and I trust that we will be able to bring the murderers to justice. But it is clearly difficult to deal with a conspiracy of this kind by the ordinary criminal processes. The elaborate safeguards which these contain for the prevention of miscarriage of justice, though absolutely necessary in normal circumstances, render these processes inapplicable to an emergency such as that which was created for a few hours on Sunday night. It may be possible to trace the misguided individuals who actually took part in the raids, but the chief instigators—the real criminals—though they are well known to the police, are very careful to avoid, as far as possible, leaving evidence which would secure their conviction in a court of law. It is essential, therefore, that the Executive should have special powers which will enable them to deal promptly with an emergency of this nature, and for this purpose we are asking the Dail to give a speedy passage to this bill.

The Act is intended to be a permanent one, but it will only be brought into operation in times of emergency, and following a Proclamation by the Executive Council, which will be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

OPPOSITION TO THE BILL.

Mr. J. Lyons opposed the second reading of the bill on the same grounds as he had opposed the first reading. He said that the Government had ample powers under the Treason Act. He referred to arrests on the previous day, and said that ten men were in custody at Athlone. He said that these men took part in the struggle for freedom a few years ago, but they "were not misled like some of us," who never thought that their representatives would go crawling across to England as they were doing now. More drastic legislation was introduced by the present Government than was ever introduced by the British Government.

These men who were arrested in Athlone had for more than two years given up the fight for the freedom and sovereign independence of the country. Now they were arrested, and if the Government got this bill passed they would compel them to sign allegiance to the Free State, or, in other words, would bind them to the peace for three years. He agreed that the man who was actually caught committing, or about to commit, a crime should be punished, and he would have no hesitation himself in shooting the men who shot the Civic Guards on Sunday night; but why should a man be punished because a couple of years ago he was out against the State? The majority of the men whom the Government now sought legislation against were workingmen or small farmers, and probably before Christmas four or five hundred of these men would be arrested, and the Government would have to support them, though they were not able to provide work for the unemployed.

The Saorstat, he concluded, was too loyal to the other side, and the Dail was now asked to carry out England's dirty work. The English Government had not the pluck to do it themselves, so they got the Government of Saorstat Eireann to do it.

A SLENDER CASE.

Mr. Johnson said that he had to object to the permanent character of the bill. He was surprised that the President had made such a slender case for such a drastic measure. It seemed to him that the Government proposal lifted the organisation in question to a place that it did not deserve. He was afraid that it would be taken as indicating the inability of the Government to stabilise the country and the inefficiency of the defence forces and of the Garda Siochana. Such was not the case, but the bill might be taken as showing that it was. It might only make a scare in the community without effecting any more good than could be achieved by the usual processes of police inquiry.

The country had seen a steady settling down, although there was the consciousness that there was still a military organisation composed only of a small number who were proposing to do what was proposed by larger numbers of their predecessors some years ago. He did not think that it was good business to get the country into a state of excitement about the very small number of people who were adopting an extremist physical force attitude. He objected to what was described as an emergency measure being placed permanently on the Statute Book of the State.

NO DANGER OF ABUSE.

Mr. Gorey said that while taking part in the funeral of the two Guards in Dublin that day he was very much impressed by the solemn, imposing procession and the number of sympathisers massed on the footpaths. It also made him think that this is a country in which there is more respect for the dead than for the living. The only possible objection to the measure before the House would be that it would be abused by the Government. There was no such danger.

A measure of the kind was necessary in a country where the civic spirit had not been developed as it existed in other countries. In this country crimes were committed, while many people who knew the perpetrators would not give information about them. People living in a country whose natural situation deprived them of proper protection were timid of exposing themselves to night raids by gunmen. The happenings of Sunday night were not an isolated incident. He would not be surprised if the Government knew that there had been a general order for similar raids all over the country and that those had been carried out only in certain places. Irish manhood had sunk very low when they saw cowardly attacks on unarmed men, and people terrorised in their homes at night by men with lethal weapons. He was convinced that those gunmen would not visit any house unless they were absolutely certain that the people visited had no means of defending themselves. The country would welcome any measure that would put an end to the operations of the cowardly blackguard.

DRILLING IN COUNTY CORK.

Mr. Vaughan said that Deputy Johnson would not oppose the bill if he knew what was going on in some places down the country. In portion of Cork last week over one hundred men were seen drilling, fully-equipped with rifles and machine guns. Any person, political or non-political, with unauthorised arms in his possession, should be made to feel the full effect of the bill.

THE POWER OF DETENTION.

Mr. Norton, while expressing his detestation of the methods by which the two Guards met their untimely end, said that he did not think that the President had made a case for this bill. There was, he contended, sufficient machinery at the disposal of the Government to deal with any situation that might arise. He objected specially to Clause 4 of the bill, by which power was sought to arrest and detain men, and keep them in detention for an indefinite period of time.

The country, he held, was in no danger of a serious disturbance of the peace, and until the Dail was satisfied that there was danger from inside or outside the Government should not be armed with the power that Section 4 would give them.

BACKING A LOSER.

Mr. Conor Hogan supported the bill. If those raiders who committed acts like those of last Sunday thought that the Dail was not capable of dealing with them, they were backing a loser, said the deputy.

Mr. P. Hogan (Clare) spoke against the bill.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President, replying to the debate, said that he was not impressed by some of the hysterical statements that had been just made. There would always be in the Dail an opportunity of dealing with any Government that would abuse the powers that were to be taken under this bill. It should be borne in mind that while various enactments had been passed by the Oireachtas, in pursuance of the policy of the Government to give a democratic character to their institutions, they had endeavoured to secure the fullest measure of liberty to the citizens. Those who had endeavoured to endanger that liberty, so definitely guaranteed, must be shown that that which had been so dearly bought and so dearly prized would be stoutly defended.

Every servant of the State in the discharge of his duty was entitled to the support and protection of the Government—(hear, hear)—and persons who endeavoured by violence to interrupt the ordinary life of the State, or to hinder, assail, terrorise, or wound or murder the servants of the State, would find that the resources of the State would be employed to counteract and defeat them. All activity to overthrow the State would be met by the full authority of the State—the authority that

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

FOR TEMPERANCE REFORM.

DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN.

Sir William Thompson, M.D., presided at a temperance demonstration held last night in St. Stephen's Green Methodist Church, Dublin.

The Rev. Canon Carter, London, said that fifteen months ago he inaugurated in England the Young Methodist Temperance Movement, and already something like 15,000 young men of the Methodist Church had signed on for active service against the national drink evil. From that body he brought greetings in the fight against the drink evil here. It might be that the progress made in England would speed them up in their advance.

As showing the change of attitude which was taking place in public opinion regarding alcoholic liquors, the speaker alluded to the position taken by such well-known journals as *Punch*, *The Spectator*, *The Observer*, and the *Efficiency Magazine*, which had decided against the insertion of any advertising relating to spirituous liquors, because they regarded drink as a national evil and wished to be dissociated from it.

Sir William Thompson said that the fact of being total abstainers alone had an influence on others. In a very short time in the Free State they would have a general election, and it behoved every citizen to exercise the vote; and he hoped that in exercising that vote they would pay special attention to those who favoured temperance reform. If they trained their young people they could do a great deal by way of preventive work.

IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

The Rev. E. B. Cullen, ex-President of the Methodist Church, referred to what had been done in Northern Ireland on the drink question.

Referring to a statement made by the Prime Minister for Northern Ireland, to the effect that no further drastic temperance legislation would be introduced by him, the speaker said that they would never get temperance legislation out of a Parliament if they put whiskey in it. "If you want to get temperance legislation, you must put the right people in."

The Six County Temperance Congress had met, and stated that they would not retrace one single step. He believed that the people should have control in this matter. They should decide whether a public-house should be opened in the locality where they lived.

FRANCOIS DE CUREL.

DR. STARKIE'S LECTURE ON THE FRENCH PLAYWRIGHT.

Dr. Walter Starkie last night lectured at 11 Lincoln place, Dublin, on François de Curel, the French playwright, one of whose plays, "La Fille Sauvage," he is translating for production at the Abbey Theatre next March. Sir Robert Tate was in the chair.

Unlike most French playwrights, who excel in their studies of feminine psychology, François de Curel's interest, Dr. Starkie said, centres in his male characters, who are of the "super-man" type. His plays deal with all the ideas of modern civilisation. In "Le Repas du Lion" he deals with the rights of individuals, capitalists and leaders, as well as workmen. In "La Novelle Idole" he asks whether the scientist may not sacrifice human life for the good of humanity as well as the general of an army.

In "La Fille Sauvage," the play which Dr. Starkie is translating, a scientist tries to make a child who has lived the life of an animal pass through all the stages of evolution. By producing false miracles he drives her inevitably to atheism, and, by refusing the love she offers him, to a life of mere pleasure.

(Continued from preceding Column.)

was derived from the people as a whole. The State had countered much more violence than this, and was not now likely to succumb to any conspiracy of a few desperadoes. They would not tolerate armed attacks on unarmed police, and peace-loving citizens would have all measures taken to preserve the public peace.

LIVES IN DANGER.

The lives and property of State servants were in jeopardy, and had been in jeopardy, and their lives and their property had been taken. He felt that the Government were not taking too much power under the bill. The powers that they were taking were to interfere with the liberty of a certain number of people who were definitely set upon upsetting social order in the State—that order which had been established by the Oireachtas. It was the duty of the Government to give the citizens such safeguards.

In looking over the whole world's history they found that where that order was opposed much more drastic action in certain cases was taken to correct abuses. This bill was not drastic; it was a particularly mild measure to adopt, and in seeking to take these powers they were adopting the methods and policy of the series of excesses used to endeavour to subvert the State. These measures could not be enforced without previous proclamation. The Oireachtas should be in possession of the reasons which brought about that proclamation, and the Executive had to stand full criticism for any possible abuse that might occur under the Act. If the Government had not this measure there might be another experiment on the part of these people during the Christmas recess.

THE INTENTION TO INTERN.

Personally, he did not think there was any danger to the State in the attacks that had been made. He felt perfectly confident that the State had been established on a sound foundation; but he felt it would be unwise, in view of the people that they were dealing with, to delay for any length of time empowering the Executive to take such action as they sought to be armed with in this Act. It was not intended to intern a large number of people. It was not intended to intern their political opponents, but it was intended to intern persons responsible for the conspiracy of which he had given a short outline.

Mr. P. Hogan—You must have them picked out already.

The President said that he had not. Possibly they would not increase the number by 50 per cent., and possibly they would not hold all that they had at present. He did not attach undue importance to the activities of the last six or twelve months, and Deputy Gorey would be pleased to hear that information had been pouring in from sources which nobody would believe that it could come from within the last two years.

There certainly was growing up a civic spirit, and he would not be at all surprised to find that the reasons for these recent attacks was that there had been so much information coming in to the Government. The Government had been able to check a good many abuses and to get possession of the country. He would far prefer to say to the electors of the State, after his four years' administration, that it was never necessary to introduce such a measure as this. He would make his appeal for return with far more confidence; but when these measures were necessary he would say to the people that no steps were neglected to secure their liberty, their lives, and property. (Hear, hear.)

The motion for the second reading was passed, Messrs. Lyons and P. Hogan being the only members to ask for a division.

THE LIFE OF THE ACT.

The President said that it was proposed to take the remaining stages of the Bill to-day.

Mr. Johnson suggested that they should not make the Act a permanent one. If there was at the moment a state of emergency and they required the powers that they sought, they could take them for twelve months, and not give the succeeding Governments—say a Labour Government—the power of interning people indefinitely.

President Cosgrave said that he would give that matter the most careful consideration. He was satisfied, from his own experience, that any measure, such as this, would not be abused by any Government that they were likely to have within the next twenty years. If at any time in the future a similar measure had to be introduced public opinion would be shaken, and if Deputy Johnson was in possession of the information in the hands of the Government in matters of that kind it would not need any persuasion to assure him that public confidence was very easily disturbed and shaken, and that the lesser number of measures of that kind introduced the better for public confidence.

Mr. Johnson said that the very fact that a proclamation had to be issued was going to have as disturbing an effect on public opinion as the introduction of a new Bill.

The House adjourned at 6.40 until 3 p.m. to-day.

Have you seen the Ripple-Rubber Pen & Pencil?

THIS is an age of colour. To meet the demand among those who like colour, Waterman's have introduced the Ripple Rubber Pen, with exquisite ripple markings in red and black (a Waterman secret). People who have seen it acclaim it the finest colour effect yet produced.

The No. 56 size as illustrated is a great favourite with all busy writers, as it holds enough ink to write 25,000 words with one filling!

There is also a Waterman's Pencil (No. 25) in Ripple-Rubber (Vulcanite) to match the Pen. Being stouter in the barrel than the ordinary pencil, it is much more comfortable to handle and to use. It is provided with an expanding metal tip which keeps the lead absolutely rigid. This pencil is wonderfully light in weight, yet it is strong and really efficient. At the end is a receptacle holding about a year's supply of refills.

Waterman's Ripple-Rubber Pen & Pencil

PRICES:—
No. 55, Pen with 18ct. Gold-filled Clip-cap, 55/-
No. 56, ditto, 40/-
No. 25, Pencil with 1 ct. Gold-filled Clip, 7/6
No. 25, Pencil, with 18ct. Gold filled Clip and Gold Band, 10/6
COMBINATION SETS.
No. 55, Pen and No. 25, Pencil ... 42/6
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WATERMAN'S PENS:
Regular Type ... from 12/6
Self-filling and Safety ... from 17/6
OF STATIONERS AND JEWELLERS.

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L. G. SLOAN, LTD., The Pen Corner, Kingsway, London, W.C.2
Use Waterman's Ideal INK—best for all Pens.

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

RAILWAYS AND MOTOR TRANSPORT.

"The Evolution of Industry and Commerce" was the subject of a lecture delivered in the Physics Theatre, University College, Dublin, last night, by Professor B. F. Shields.

Professor Shields explained that the salient characteristics of industry and commerce in the nineteenth century were the great advances in transport and communication, the establishment of joint stock companies with limited liability, the tendency towards mass production and the standardisation of products in particular industries, the enormous multiplication of commodities placed on the world's markets by modern industrial machines, the many and varied applications of scientific investigations for industrial purposes; the development of market organisation in which markets hitherto local in ambit have become national and, for certain products, international in their extent; the opening of new trade routes, such as the Suez Canal (1869) and the Panama Canal (1914); the changed attitude of the State and the entrepreneur towards the workers, and the increased activity of the modern State in intervening in and controlling business operations.

The revolution in transport and communication was responsible for the very accelerated rate of progress in industry during the last 100 years. Social and commercial intercourse was increased by the employment of large and fast steamships in international and coastal trade.

Of recent years motor transport has proved a serious rival to railways in respect of short distance passenger and goods traffic, burdened as they were by heavy standing charges. Railway companies, said the lecturer, will probably use this service in the near future, either as a part substitute or as a supplement to their own transport systems.

The history of many industries had been that of the gradual and ever increasing application of scientific devices and inventions, and to the laboratory might be assigned the great advance made within the last half century in various branches of the engineering, metallurgical, textile and chemical trades and in agriculture.

GRAFTON STREET WINDOW-DRESSING DISPLAY.

THE AWARDS.

The following is the result of the Grafton street window-dressing competition, and in giving their decision the adjudicators—Messrs. Seamus Murphy, Young Warren and T. A. Grehan—state that they were very much impressed with the general all-round taste shown. Marks were awarded under the headings: Selling power, artistic design, novelty, general effect and ticketing:—

1—Messrs. Anderson, Stanford and Ridgeway, House Furnishers, 90 marks; 2—Messrs. Newells Ltd., 88 marks; 3—Messrs. Gibson Bros., Gentlemen's Outfitters, 85 marks.

The following were highly commended, each of the firms receiving 83 marks:—Messrs. Davis (late Ogilvie's), Mourning Outfitters; Messrs. J. M. Barnardo and Son, Furriers; Messrs. Leverett and Frye, Ltd.; Messrs. Woolworths, Ltd.; Messrs. Knowles and Sons, Fruit Growers. They were closely followed by:—Messrs. West and Son, Goldsmiths; Messrs. Robert and Co., Ltd., Ladies' Outfitters.

FORTHCOMING PERFORMANCE OF "OTHELLO."

Attention is directed to the notice in our advertising columns of a performance of "Othello" by members of the Dublin Branch of the British Empire Shakespeare Society at the Theatre Royal on next Saturday afternoon. Half of the proceeds of the performance will be given to the *Irish Times* Fuel Fund. The production will be under the direction of Mr. Frank Fay, and special scenery and Elizabethan costumes have been obtained. The cast will include Cecil H. Darley (Othello), J. D. A. Johnson (Iago), W. McC. Sherwood (Cassio), W. J. Killeen (the Duke), John F. Homan (Brabantio), John Lee (Roderigo), Mabel Henchie (Desdemona), and Molly Beatrice Shillman (Emilia). The performance will begin at 2.30 p.m.

"Every year 30,000 people die from rheumatic heart disease, as compared with 40,000 dying from tuberculosis and 50,000 from cancer," said Dr. R. H. Miller, in a lecture to the Royal Institute of Public Health yesterday.

BOTTLE OF "DRIPPINGS."

UNUSUAL DEFENCE IN HOWTH LICENSING CASE.

An unusual defence was offered in a licensing prosecution at Howth District Court yesterday, when Messrs. Findlater and Company, Howth, were summoned for having sold a sample of whiskey to Sergeant Dryhan, inspector of food and drugs, which on analysis was proved to contain 19.8 per cent. excess water.

The case for the defence was that an assistant had had returned to him a half-glass of whiskey in which, after adding water, the customer had observed a fly, and was pouring the rejected whiskey into a bottle of what was known as "drippings," kept for the purpose of cleaning brasses and mirrors, when the sergeant came in and insisted on having three glasses from that particular bottle. The assistant was excited at seeing the sergeant, and did not tell him that the whiskey in that bottle was not for sale.

Mr. E. H. Burne, solicitor, who defended, asked that the case be dealt with under the First Offenders Act. He contended that the whole thing was a mistake.

The Justice (Mr. Reddin) said that he was convinced that a sale had been made which was prejudicial to the customer.

A point was raised that in this case the summons was against Messrs. Findlater, and not against Mr. William Findlater, who is the licensee.

The Justice said that this raised an important point, and the case was adjourned for legal argument.

President Coolidge yesterday received at Washington the Duchess of Hamilton, Lady Margaret Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby who were presented by Mr. H. G. Chilton, British *Chargé d'Affaires*.

ADULT EDUCATION.

SUCCESS OF MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

A discussion took place yesterday on Adult Education, at 5 Leinster street, Dublin, under the auspices of the Irish Women's Citizens' Association, during the course of which the opinion was advanced that there was no reason why adult schools in Ireland should not be as much a success as in England. In Great Britain, Miss H. Chenevix pointed out, adult education was a strong and active movement. University professors and working men and women sat down side by side and discussed things.

Mr. C. C. Roberts said that in England these schools had no teachers, no examinations, and only a rather vague curriculum, which covered such subjects as economics, sociology, history, science and citizenship.

Miss Cunningham thought that adult education should be limited to education of a cultural nature, and not of university standard. Young adults, she held, wanted to know the truth about things. They must have an enormous amount of free discussion. There had been a tremendous education value in the Gaelic League movement when it started in Ireland. It would have been a splendid force in adult education.

DEAR TURNIPS.

A farmer, William Lucy, of Drumconnor, County Fermanagh, was fined at Letterbreen Petty Sessions yesterday 40s. and 7s. 6d. costs, or in default one month's imprisonment, for the larceny of one shilling's worth of growing turnips. Defendant did not appear.

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OF
IRISH HAMS
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IRISH JAMS
IRISH CAKES
THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

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If YOU want the BEST TEA, come to the firm that grows it!

The Celebrated YELLOW PACKET
Per **2/4** lb.
THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES

5-lb. Tins	10-lb. Tins	20-lb. Tins
11/8	22/8	45/4

5-lb. Parcel, Post Paid for 12/5, to any address in F.S. only.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD TEAS
From 1/4 to 2/2 per lb.
Special Terms to Hotels, Restaurants, Institutions & Caterers. Terms & Samples on application.
LIPTON'S Celebrated TEAS can be obtained from Agents everywhere.

Lipton's were awarded Gold Medal & Certificate of Merit, Indian & Ceylon Exhibition. *Lipton's for Quality!*
LIPTON'S TEA.—LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD

New Season's JAMS

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NOTE THE PRICES:	1's	2's
STRAWBERRY	9½d	1/6
RASPBERRY	10d	1/6
GOOSEBERRY	7½d	1/2
STRAWBERRY AND GOOSEBERRY	8d	1/3
RASPBERRY AND GOOSEBERRY	8d	1/3
MARMALADE	7½d	1/2
" Jelly	9d	1/4

Quality and Perfection.

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CREAM ASSORTED	per lb.	1/5
CREAM FINGERS	"	1/5
CREAM SANDWICH	"	1/3
CAKE WALK	"	1/3
NICE	"	1/3
SHORTCAKE	"	1/3
ARROWROOT	"	1/1
MARIE	"	1/1
CHEESE ASSORTED	"	1/2
CREAM CRACKERS	"	1/-
GINGER SNAP	"	11d
WATER	"	10d

LIPTON'S Dublin-Made Cakes
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OXFORD LUNCH	per lb.	1/6
CHERRY	"	1/2
RICH FRUIT	"	1/-
SULTANA	"	9d
CURRANT	"	6d
SEED	"	6d
LEMON	"	6d
JAM SANDWICH	"	10d
SWISS ROLL	"	10d
SMALL FRUIT	"	8d
OATCAKES	per pkt.	3½d

SPECIAL LINE: Cream Crackers, Marie, Family, Picnic, ½-lb. pkt. 6d

CEREALS.

RICE	per lb. 2½d	3-lbs. for 7d
" Finest	" 4d	3 lbs. for 11½d
TAPIOCA FLAKE	per lb. 5d	3-lbs. for 1/2
BUTTER BEANS	per lb. 5d	3-lbs. for 1/2
RANGOON BEANS	per lb. 2d	3-lbs. for 5½d
FLAKE MEAL	per lb.	3-lbs. for [illegible]
MACARONI	" 5d	3 lbs. for 1/2½
BARLEY	" 3d	3-lbs. for 8½d
PEAS (Green)	per lb. 4d.	
PEAS, Lipton's (Packet)	each 4d	

FRUITS IN SYRUP.

APRICOTS	per tin	
	Nominal 2½'s Tins 1/2	3 Tins 3/4
	1½'s " 8½d	3 " 2/1
PEACHES	Nominal 2½'s Tins 1/2	6 Tins 3/4
	1½'s " 8½d	" 2/1
PEARS	Nominal 2½'s Tins 1/4	3 Tins 3/9
	1's " 11d	3 " 2/8
PINE SLICES	Nominal 2½'s Tins 1/3	3 Tins
PINE CUBES	Nominal 1½'s Tins 8d.	3 Tins 1/10½
GREEN FIGS	Nominal 2½'s Tins 1/6	3 Tins 4/3

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CHEESE, Finest Irish or Imported – per lb. **1/-**

Irish New-Laid Eggs
Received Daily from Poultry Farms and Markets. At Lowest Prices
SELECTED—Per Doz.
Irish Cold Stored Eggs - 1/9

BACON—HOME PRODUCE.

FINEST IRISH. Denny Shaw and Other Best Brands.

IRISH LONG SIDES, PALE, side or half-side	per lb.	1/5
RASHERS, Back	"	1/8
" Streaky	"	1/3
(Sold Elsewhere 2- to 2/6 per lb.)		
GOOD BOILING CUTS from	"	1/-
IRISH LONG SIDES, SMOKED, side or half-side	"	1/3
RASHERS, Back	"	1/9
" Streaky	"	1/6
(Sold Elsewhere 2/2 to 2/6 per lb.)		
GOOD BOILING CUTS from	"	1/-
WHOLE GAMMONS, 12/16-lbs., Pale or Smoked	"	1/6
IRISH HAMS, 12/16-lbs., Smoked	"	2/-

SPECIAL LINE.—IRISH LONG SIDES, Pale, 70 80-lbs. by side
NO HIGHER PRICE.

IMPORTED BACON.

FLITCH, PALE, by side, 26/30-lb.	per lb.	1/3
BACK, Sliced (Rashers)	"	1/6
STREAKY, Sliced (Rashers)	"	1/5
(Sold Elsewhere 1/10 to 2/- per lb.)		
FLITCH, SMOKED, by side	"	1/4
BACK, Sliced (Rashers)	"	1/7
STREAKY, Sliced (Rashers)	"	1/5
(Sold Elsewhere 2/- to 2/2 per lb.)		
GOOD BOILING CUTS from	"	1/-
HAMS, L/c. Pale, 10/14-lbs., per lb. 1/7; HAMS, L/c. Smoked, 10/14-lbs., per lb.		1/8
" Picnics, Pale per lb. 1/-; Smoked	"	1/1

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89-61 DAME ST. and 2 EUSTACE ST. 'Phone: 749 Dublin.
56 HENRY ST. Tel.: 3049 Dublin. 4 UPPER BAGGOT ST. Tel.: Ballsbridge 1005.
105 UPPER GEORGES ST., DUN LAOGHAIRE. Telephone: 152.

The above prices apply to all Lipton's Branches in the FREE State.
Orders by post to our Dublin Branch Offices, 59 & 61 Dame Street, or any of our branches, shall receive prompt attention. Orders for £3 and upwards from this advertisement or from General Grocery List, carriage paid rail nearest station.
LIPTON, LTD.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN.

CONFERENCE WITH COMPANIES IN DUBLIN.

In connection with the prevalent short time among shopmen employed on the Irish railways, a conference between the managers and men's representatives was held at the Engineers' Hall, Dawson street, Dublin. The companies represented at the conference were the Great Southern Railways, the Great Northern Railway, the Belfast and County Down Railway, and the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company (Northern Counties Committee).

Among the Union's representatives were Alderman W. Debbie (York), President of the National Union of Railwaymen; and Mr. C. D. Watters, chief organiser in Ireland of the same Union.

After some discussion, the railway managers intimated that they fully appreciated the hardship thrust upon the workers concerned. They would prefer to see full-time working restored, but the finances of the railways compelled them to curtail expenditure, and at present they could not entertain any further liabilities. They were prepared, however, to consider the representations made by the men.

Mr. James Dalrymple, the general manager of the Glasgow Corporation Tramways, tendered his resignation yesterday.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE ROYAL CARL ROSA OPERA CO.
To-night at 7.45— TANNHAUSER.
Ethel Austen, Helen Ogilvie, Rosa Pinkerton, William Boland, Leslie Jones, Flintoff Moore, John Kelly, Conductor—Cuthbert Hawley.
To-morrow (Friday)—Cavalleria Rusticana and I. Pagliacci. Saturday Matinee—The Barber of Seville. Saturday Evening—Faust (with Ballet).

GAIETY THEATRE.
Next Week:—Herbert Clayton & Jack Waller present A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY IN TWO ACTS, "MERCENARY MARY,"
Cast includes—
Renee Reel, Syd Howard, Gladys Cruickshank, Brian Buchel, Maggie Dickinson, Syd Culver.
FULL CHORUS. AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.
DIRECT FROM THE LONDON HIPPODROME.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.30.
USUAL PRICES. BOX OFFICE AT THEATRE.

OLYMPIA THEATRE
(LATE EMPIRE).
TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 7 and 9.
THE LOUD LAUGHTER REVUE.
"GOOD OLD SERGEANT,"
IN SEVEN SCENES.
Powerful Cast of Favourite Artistes include ALBERT BRUNO AS "ALF."
JIMMY BRITTON AS "ERB."
LILIAN BOWAN'S CRESSWELL GIRLS.
BOX OFFICE, 11-4. 'PHONE—3208.

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND FOLLOWING NIGHTS AT 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2.30.
"SPRING,"
By T. C. Murray.
"THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD,"
By J. M. Synge.
Booking at Theatre (10.30 to 6) and at Clerys.
NEXT WEEK—"JOHN BULL'S OTHER ISLAND."

THE CARLTON.
ELINOR GLYN'S
"SOUL MATES,"
With AILEEN PRINGLE and EDMUND LOWE.
THE SACKVILLE PICTURE HOUSE. RICARDO CORTEZ and BETTY BRONSON in "NOT SO LONG AGO." SHOWING at 6.50 & 9.5. Stalls, 9d.; Balcony, 1/6; Including Tax.

METROPOLE CINEMA.
GEORGE WALSH
IN
THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG.
Adapted from the Operetta of Franz Lehar.
Daily at 2.5, 4.30, 6.55 and 9.20 p.m.
KOKO SONG CARTUNES—
"BY THE LIGHT OF THE SILVERY MOON."

BELVEDERE NEWSBOYS' CLUB.
CINDERELLA DANCE
In aid of above.
METROPOLE BALLROOM.
TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), 18th NOVEMBER.
ROGERS-MAY BAND.
Tickets, 5/-. DANCING, 8—12.
Payable at door.

METROPOLE RESTAURANT.
Teas served from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Special Afternoon Tea at 1/3.
Orchestral Selections and Harp Solos from 4 to 9 p.m.

THE GRAFTON.
"THE UNGUARDED HOUR,"
With
MILTON SILLS and DORIS KENYON.
Showing at 2.30, 4.45, 7.0, 9.15.
NEXT WEEK—"DREAMS OF MONTE CARLO."

"LES MISERABLES."
"THE SOUL OF HUMANITY."

GRAND CENTRAL
At 3.30, 6.5 and 8.30.

TIVOLI
At 3, 5.40 and 8 p.m.,
With artistic prologue at 5.40 and 8 p.m.
VICTOR HUGO'S IMMORTAL WORK.

CORINTHIAN.
TO-DAY at 2.30, 4.30, 6.30 and 8.30.
"THE VIENNESE MEDLEY,"
Featuring
ANNA Q. NILSON and CONWAY TEARLE.
VIENNA, the Gayest City of Europe, in the throes of merry horse and afternoon.
ORCHESTRA AT EACH PRESENTATION.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
A LECTURE
Will be given in
THE REGENT HOUSE, TRINITY COLLEGE,
At 5 o'clock,
TO-DAY (THURSDAY), NOVEMBER 18.
Dr. HU SHIH, Professor in the National University of Peking,
"THE FIRST CHINESE RENAISSANCE."
The Lecture is open to the public. Admission free.

HIBERNIAN BAND OF HOPE UNION.
President—CHAS. E. JACOB, Esq.
GRAND
MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
PRIZE-WINNERS' CONCERT
IN THE
METROPOLITAN HALL
(LOWER ABBEY STREET)
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), NOVEMBER 19, 1926.
Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock by
SIR BENJN McGUIGIN, K.C., M.P.
PART SONGS AND CHORUSES BY CHILDREN'S UNITED CHOIR.
Conductor—Mr. J. Robertson Coade.
Solos, Recitations, etc., by Prize-Winners.
Action Songs, etc., etc.
Distribution of Prizes.
ADMISSION ..... 1/6 and 1/-
Children Half Price.

SALE OF WORK
IN SUPPORT OF THE CHARITY,
Will be held at
ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S HOME, DONNYBROOK,
ON
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
19th and 20th NOVEMBER, 1926,
2.2 to 6 p.m. each day. Visitors invited.

CINDERELLA DANCE
TO PROVIDE COAL FOR THE POOR VISITED BY THE INFANT AID SOCIETY,
Districts North City, No. 1 East, and No. 1 West),
To be held at
IMPERIAL BALLROOM, CLERY'S RESTAURANT,
On TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), November 19th, 1926,
ADELAIDE ORPHEUS BAND.
DANCING, 8 p.m. to 12 p.m.
Tickets..... 5/- each

CONTRACTS.

COMMISSINEIRI OIBREACH PUIBLI
(Commissioners of Public Works).
NOTICE TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to but not later than 12 o'clock noon, on the 14th December, 1926, for the Installation of Electric Light at the New Military Barracks, Limerick, in accordance with the Plans and Specification to be seen at this Office and at the District Office of Works, Limerick.
A copy of the Plans and Specification may be obtained on application to this Office on deposit of £1, which will be refunded on return of the Plans and Specification.
In considering the placing of this contract special regard will be had to the extent to which firms submitting Tenders employ, or are prepared to employ, demobilised officers and men of the National Army.
The Commissioners will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.
J. J. HEALY, Secretary.
Oifig Oibreach Puibli (Office of Public Works), Baile Atha Cliath (Dublin), 16th November, 1926.
78/H4685. W.H.Co.

NAAS RACE COMPANY, LTD.
TO CATERERS.
Tenders are requested by the above-named Company for the CATERING and BAR RIGHTS IN THE GRAND and PUBLIC STANDS for the coming year. There are 10 Fixtures for next year. Separate Tenders are to be made for the Grand and Public Stands, and one-tenth of the total amount of the Tenders accepted for each Stand is to be paid within one week after each Meeting. The Company reserve the right to Cancel the Contract for either Stand within fourteen days after any Race Meeting.
The highest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
Sealed Tenders to be addressed to the Chairman of the Company on or before the 25th November, 1926, marked "Tender for Catering."
By Order, M. N. CONWAY, M.R.C.V.S., Secretary and Manager.

BELFAST READERS.
The Irish Times is due to arrive in Belfast at 9.10 a.m. If it is not delivered within a reasonable time please communicate with our Branch Office, 139 Royal Avenue.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
Tom Arnold Presents a New West End Revue,
PICCADILLY,
Brilliant Cast of Artists includes
MAX MILLER, FLORENCE DESMOND,
ABUNDANT COMEDY. GORGEOUS SCENERY.
BEAUTIFUL DRESSES.
EXTRAORDINARY AND CLEVER DANCING.

THEATRE ROYAL,
DUBLIN.
GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE.
The British Empire Shakespeare Society present
"OTHELLO."
Under the direction of Mr. Frank Fay.
SATURDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 20, 1926, AT 2.30 P.M.
Half of the Profits from the Performance will be devoted to the *Irish Times* Fuel Fund for the Poor of Dublin. Usual Theatre Prices.

THE PAVILION,
DUN LAOGHAIRE. ..... 3.30 to 10.15.
RICHARD CORTEZ and GRETA GARBO, in
"TORRENT."
A Vividly Thrilling Romance of Modern Spain.
At 4.10, 6.30 and 8.50. New Comedies, Eve, etc.

LA SCALA THEATRE.
TO-DAY ..... 3-10.30 ..... CONTINUOUS.
BETTY BALFOUR
AND A BRILLIANT STAR CAST, INCLUDING GEORGE HACKATHORNE,
in
"THE SEA URCHIN."
Showing at 4 o'clock, 6.30, and 9 o'clock.
SPECIAL MUSICAL INTERLUDE BY
MR. COLLIE EISNER,
(From "The Trocadero," London),
And LA SCALA ORCHESTRA.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
A LECTURE
Will be Delivered in the Members' Hall, Ballsbridge,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, NOV. 18, At 8 p.m., on
LIGHT AND GROWTH,
By Prof. J. H. PRIESTLEY, D.S.O., B.Sc., F.L.S.
ILLUSTRATED BY LANTERN SLIDES.
Admission 4/-. Members have the privilege of free admission, and of obtaining tickets for friends at half-price.

ART Union Drawing Sketching Club—1st prize, No. 153, F. T. Siberry; 2nd, No. 821, A. W. Stelfox; 3rd, No. 66, E. Ferguson; 4th, No. 632, W. A. Harkness; 5th, No. 1360, Miss Callinan; 6th, No. 52, W. B. Conyngham; 7th, No. 1038, B. Sullivan; 8th, No. 787, C. T. Jozo; 9th, No. 1504, J. J. O'Sullivan; 10th, No. 1027, J. Sbrago.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

IN THE OIREACHTAS IN THE YEAR 1927. AUTUMN 1926 APPLICATION.

DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS (BRIDGE).

(REBUILDING WIDENING ALTERATION and IMPROVEMENT of BUTT BRIDGE—DIRECTION OF TEMPORARY BRIDGE—BORROWING POWERS and FINANCIAL PROVISIONS—CREATION and LEVYING of a BRIDGE RATE—AREA of LEVY—MAINTENANCE REPAIR and REBUILDING of BRIDGES and QUAY WALLS—ALTERATION of INCIDENCE of CHARGE—To AUTHORISE TRUSTEES to INVEST in CERTAIN SECURITIES of THE BOARD—MISCELLANEOUS—PUBLIC GENERAL APPLICATION REPEAL and AMENDMENT of ACTS.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is intended to be made by the Dublin Port and Docks Board (hereinafter called "the Board") to the Oireachtas of Saorstat Eireann in the current Session for leave to bring in a Bill (hereinafter referred to as "the Bill") for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say):—

1. TO empower the Board to convert the Bridge over the River Liffey known as the Opening Bridge or Butt Bridge from an Opening into a Fixed Bridge and to alter raise or lower the level or widen and improve the same for the whole length thereof from George's Quay to Eden Quay and Custom House Quay and for the purposes aforesaid to pull down and remove the whole or any part of the existing bridge and the approaches thereto and to rebuild the same.

This work will be wholly in the Parishes of Saint Mark and Saint Thomas in the County of the City of Dublin.

2. TO empower the Board during the progress of the said works to erect and maintain any temporary bridge and to form and maintain such temporary roads in connection therewith as they deem necessary for the accommodation of the traffic using Butt Bridge and subsequently to remove such temporary bridge and roads or such of them as may be rendered unnecessary by reason of the completion of the said works.

3. TO empower the Board to construct all necessary piers abutments embankments arches girders bows spandrils retaining cutwaters and towers drains culverts approaches machinery works and appliances which may be necessary or convenient for or in connection with the construction maintenance or user of the before-mentioned works or any of them.

4. TO authorise the Board for the purposes of or in connection with the construction or maintenance of the works hereinbefore described or referred to or any of them to cross open or break up divert raise lower alter stop up or interfere with either temporarily or permanently (and if permanently appropriate to the site and soil of and to extinguish all rights of way over) streets roads highways footpaths quays wharves railways tramways rivers streams watercourses drains culverts sewers gas and water mains and pipes telegraphic telephonic electric and other wires pipes and apparatus and other works so far as may be necessary for the purposes of the said works and of the Bill and for the same purposes to deviate laterally and vertically to any extent from the lines and levels of the works as shown on the Plans and Sections to be deposited as hereinafter mentioned.

5. FOR the purposes of and in relation to the widening or rebuilding of Butt Bridge and the works and all costs charges and expenses connected therewith and for other purposes to authorise the levying of a Bridge Rate over the following area that is to say the whole County of Dublin and County of the City of Dublin.

6. TO empower the Board to raise money on the security or out of the said Bridge Rate or any part thereof by Mortgage Charge or otherwise.

7. TO empower the Board to Consult with the Corporation of Dublin (hereinafter called "the Corporation") and to the County Council of the County of Dublin (hereinafter called "the County Council") estimates of the expenditure required for the purposes of the said works and otherwise for the purposes of the Bill and to submit to the Corporation and County Council or either of them to borrow or raise the sum so estimated or any portion thereof in such manner as they or either of them shall think fit and secure the repayment thereof with interest by mortgage or charge of any rates leviable by either of the said respective bodies including the Bridge Rate intended to be authorised by the proposed Bill.

8. TO provide that henceforth the maintenance repair and rebuilding of all the existing Bridges and Quay Walls of or under the control or management of the Board formerly charged to the Bridge Tax together with O'Connell Bridge and Butt Bridge and the Quay Walls between the same shall be chargeable to and raisable out of the Bridge Rate intended to be authorised, and for the abolition of the Bridge Tax.

9. TO provide that any stock or securities issued by the Board for any of the purposes aforesaid shall be deemed securities in or upon which trustees may invest trust moneys in their hands.

10. THE Bill will vary or extinguish all rights and privileges inconsistent with or which would or might in any way interfere with its objects and will confer other rights and privileges and will or may incorporate with itself in extenso or by reference so far as may be deemed expedient and subject to such modifications exemptions and as the Bill may provide the provisions of the Dublin Port and Docks Acts, 1867 to 1913, the Railways Clauses Act 1845 the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 as amended by the Railways (Ireland) Act 1851 the Railways Clauses Act 1863 and the Harbours Docks and Piers Clauses Act 1847 and the Act 17 Vic. cap. 23 and will or may so far as may be thought expedient alter amend extend consolidate repeal and re-enact with or without alteration the provisions or some of the provisions of the following among other Local Acts, namely:—The Dublin Port Act 1867, The Dublin Port and Docks Act 1869, The Dublin Port and Docks Board (Bridges) Act 1876, The Dublin Port and Docks Act 1876, The Dublin Port and Docks Act 1898, The Dublin Port and Docks Act 1902, The Dublin Port and Docks Act 1920, and any other Act directly or indirectly relating to the Board, the Dublin Corporation Act 1890, the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and all other Acts (Public or Local) which would in any way interfere or be inconsistent with any of the powers of the Bill.

11. The original Plans and Sections describing the lines situation and levels of the proposed works and the lands and other property in or through which they will be made and Plans of the lands which may be taken or used compulsorily under the powers of the Bill together with a Map and a Book of Reference to such Plans containing the names of the owners and lessees or reputed owners and lessees and of the occupiers of such lands and property will on or before the 30th day of November instant be deposited with the Principal Clerk of the Private Bill Office, Leinster House, Dublin, and copies of the said plans sections map and Book of Reference will on or before the same date be deposited with the County Registrar for the County and City of Dublin at his office at Green Street in the said City and with the Secretary of the Dublin County Council at his office at 11 Parnell Square, East, in the said City and with the Town Clerk of the City of Dublin at his office at The City Hall, Dublin, and with the Principal Officer of the Department of Local Government and Public Health, the Principal Officer of the Department of Industry and Commerce, The Principal Officer of the Department of Fisheries, The Principal Officer of the Irish Land Commission and with the respective Clerks of the Urban Districts of Rathmines and Rathgar, Pembroke, Blackrock, Dun Laoghaire, Dalkey, Killiney and Howth at their respective offices at The Town Hall, Rathmines; Town Hall, Ballsbridge; Town Hall, Blackrock; Town Hall, Dun Laoghaire; Town Hall, Dalkey; Town Hall, Killiney; and at Howth, all in the County of Dublin, and with the Clerks of the respective Rural Councils of North Dublin, South Dublin, Celbridge No. 2, Rathdown No. 1, and Balrothery at their respective offices, 66 Middle Abbey Street, Dublin, 1 James's Street, Dublin; Celbridge, Co. Kildare; Loughlinstown and Lusk, both in the County of Dublin.

12. PRINTED copies of the Bill will be deposited in the Private Bill Office on or before the 20th day of December next and on and after that date a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies thereof may be obtained at the price of Two shillings and sixpence each at the offices of the Board, Westmoreland Street, Dublin, or at the offices of the undermentioned Solicitor and Parliamentary Agent.

DATED this 17th day of November, 1926.
JAMES FITZGERALD, 20 St. Andrew St., DUBLIN, Solicitor and Parliamentary Agent for the Promoters;
THE DUBLIN PORT & DOCKS BOARD.
Ballast Office, Westmoreland Street, DUBLIN.

ATKINSON'S IRISH POPLIN.
NECKWEAR SPECIALISTS.
ARTISTIC MILLINERY.
LADIES' COATS from 10 guineas.
Charming Colours. Latest Models.
IRISH LACE MERCHANTS.
Large Variety. Newest Designs.
SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
31 COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GRAFTON STREET WINDOW-DRESSING COMPETITION.
The Committee of the Grafton Street Association, Ltd., is pleased to be able to announce the Results of the above Competition To-day instead of on the 22nd instant.
THE "WEST" CHALLENGE CUP AND FIVE GUINEAS.
Was Awarded by the Judges to:—
Messrs. ANDERSON, STANFORD & RIDGEWAY, LTD., House Furnishers, 28 and 29 Grafton street.
SECOND PRIZE—Three Guineas to Messrs. NEWELLS, LTD., 76 Grafton street.
THIRD PRIZE—One Guinea to Messrs. GIBSON BROS., 43 Grafton street.
PUBLIC VOTING COMPETITION.
FIRST—Messrs. SCULLY'S, LTD. Nominated by Mrs. Dorothy Irvine, 113 Leinster road.
SECOND—Messrs. ANDERSON, STANFORD and RIDGEWAY, LTD. Nominated by Mr. D. A. Dormer, 31 on Leeson Park avenue.
THIRD—Messrs. MILLAR and BEATTY, LTD. Nominated by Miss G. E. Crook, 60 Upper Leeson street.
FOURTH (Special Consolation Prize)—Messrs. BROWN, THOMAS and CO., LTD. Nominated by Miss E. Garry, Loreto Convent, Balbriggan.
There were 18,092 Unspoiled Votes.
The Prize of £2 2s. 0d. for the Best Essay has been won by Miss A. SMITHSON, 7 Upper Pembroke street, Dublin.
The Committee wishes to place on record its best thanks to the Judges—Mr. Commissioner Murphy, T. A. Grehan, Esq., and Young Warren, Esq.
GRAFTON STREET ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENCES, 1927.
50,000 LICENCE HOLDERS for above are about to be printed for next year. Space thereon is available for advertisements. Particulars on application to the Controller, Stationery Office, Dublin.
75/H 4477. W.H.Co.

REGISTRATION OF CLUBS (IRELAND), ACTS, 1904 and 1924.
Take notice that an Application will be made for a Renewal of the Certificate to the Broadstone Railway Workmen's Institute and Club, 21 Phibsborough road, under the above Acts.—H. C. NIALL, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.
FOURTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS, 1926.
Funds still urgently needed for the Poor of Dublin to alleviate the many pressing cases seeking help. Cheques, etc., to Hon. Treasurers at 30 South Anne street.

P. L. Smyth, Talbot street	£105	0	0
Catholic Sympathiser, per Irish Catholic Property Insurance Co., Ltd.	50	0	0
Anon., W. L. M.	50	0	0
Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde and Lady Esmonde	50	0	0
James Rourke, Esq., City Bakery	25	0	0
Hermitage Golf Club, per D. Bridgeman, Esq.	15	10	0
The Rector, Clongowes Wood College	10	10	0
Jary's Hotel, Ltd., Dublin	10	10	0
P. S. Champ Elysées, Paris	10	0	0
Mrs. Agnes Mulligan, Palmerston Lodge, Darby road	10	0	0
The Vincentian Fathers, Phibsborough	10	0	0
The Dublin Victuallers' Association	7	0	0
Anon., per Miss Agnes Kelly, Williamstown	5	5	0
Professor P. Semple, M.A., University College	5	5	0
J. P. Cullen, Esq., Tullamore road, Monkstown (coal and other fuel)	5	5	0
Anon., per A. Cox and Co., Solicitors (for coal fund)	5	5	0
J. F. L.	5	0	0
J. Hutchinson, Esq., Mount Merrion avenue, Blackrock	5	0	0
Joseph Finegan, Esq.	5	0	0
Mrs. Catherine Malone, Monkstown	5	0	0
Messrs. Lightfoot and Sons, Dublin	5	0	0
Messrs. Ashlin and Coleman, Architects, Dublin	5	0	0
J. H. Keogh, Esq., Waterloo road	5	0	0
W. L. Ryan and Co., Ltd., Lower Ormond Quay	5	0	0
W. H. Freeman, Esq., Rosetta, Dun Laoghaire	5	0	0
Anon., per M. McA.	5	0	0
Messrs. C. P. Glorney's, Ltd., Dublin	3	3	0
His Honour Judge Seely	3	3	0
Messrs. Joshua Watson and Co., Ltd., Bachelor's Walk	3	3	0
E. J. Kelly, Esq., Monkstown	3	3	0
Messrs. John Stewart and Co., Confectioners, Dublin	3	3	0
Dr. Cleary, Baggot street	3	3	0
P. Hedigan, Esq., Brian Boru House, Glasnevin	3	0	0
Miss Agnes Glynn, Rosemount, Wexford (for fuel)	3	0	0
Miss Sophia Blake Bourke, Byrn Teg, Penmaenmawr	3	0	0
A Restitution (for immediate distribution)	3	0	0
Philip Hanson, Esq., Lower Baggot street	3	0	0
Reginald W. Scully, Esq., Rushbrook, Co. Cork	2	2	0
Messrs. McLoughlin and Harvey, Ltd.	2	2	0
"J. G."	2	2	0
John H. Cox, Esq., F.A.I., Bachelor's Walk (for coal fund)	2	2	0
James H. McGrane, Esq., Tennyson	2	2	0
P. O'Reilly, Esq., Draper, South Great George's street	2	2	0
Messrs. Swaine and Co., Ltd.	2	2	0
Dr. Douglas Hyde, Dublin	2	0	0
Mrs. Douglas Hyde	2	0	0
From a Friend, per Patrick S. Walsh, Esq.	2	0	0
P. Farrell, Esq., Sir John Rogerson's Quay	2	0	0
Herbert J. O'Reilly, Esq., Donnybrook	2	0	0
Miss Agnes Barrett, Fitzwilliam square	2	0	0
Bernard Gray, Esq., Carrigeen, Omeath, Co. Louth	2	0	0
Mrs. Newdigate, St. Bridget's, Stratford-on-Avon	2	0	0
Miss G. H. Bracken, Beechwood road, Rathmines	2	0	0
Vincent O'Brien, Esq., Mus.D.	1	1	0
Miss Golden, Dun Laoghaire House	1	1	0
Rev. Fr. Revell, Dun Laoghaire	1	0	0
Mrs. K. M. Mulligan, Palmerston Lodge, Darby road	1	0	0
Miss Emma Bodkin, Upper Mount street	1	0	0
Miss Una Douglas Hyde	1	0	0
Dr. D. O'Brien, Durrow, Queen's County	1	0	0
Mrs. O'Leary, Kingstown	1	0	0
Charles Jozo, Esq., Wellington road	1	0	0
Patrick Keawell, Esq., Clarinda Park, E., Dun Laoghaire	1	0	0
Miss Gaffney, Northumberland road	1	0	0
Anon	1	0	0
Mrs. Samuson, Fitzwilliam square, S.	1	0	0
John Ryan, Esq., Ballyfin, Kilmallock	1	0	0
Anon	1	0	0
"G. M." (in memory (10/- for fuel).	1	0	0
Dermot Kelly, Eglinton road	1	0	0
Mrs. Hannon, Kilcock, Kildare (per Miss A. Kelly)	1	0	0
Chris. Kelly, Esq., Beauparc, Co. Meath (per Miss Agnes Kelly)	1	0	0
The Rev. Stephen Cline, C.C., Inchicore	1	0	0
Miss N. Andrews, Rathmines	1	0	0
Sympathiser, Rathgar	1	0	0
Edward M. Dyre, Esq., Stillorgan	1	0	0
Anon, per J. Cavanagh, Esq.	1	0	0
Thomas Lee, Esq.	1	0	0
L. D'A. Co. Kerry	1	0	0
R. M. Gwynn, Esq.	1	0	0
Molinzen	1	0	0
Walter Boolin, Esq., Snaefell	1	0	0
Miss H. L. Harvey, Sair View, Waterford (for fuel)	0	10	0
K. Lyons, *Irish Catholic*	0	10	0
Anon, A Lady	0	10	0
Michael McGrath, Esq., Rathgar	0	10	0
The Rev. Denham Osborne	0	10	0
C. H.	0	5	0

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Gaiety Theatre—"Tannhauser," 7.45 p.m.
Theatre Royal—"Piccadilly," 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Olympia Theatre—"Good Old Sergeant," 7 and 9.
Abbey Theatre—"Spring" and "The Playboy of the Western World," 8 p.m.
Metropole Cinema—"The Count of Luxembourg," 2.5, 4.30, 6.55, and 9.20 p.m.
La Scala Theatre—"The Sea Urchin," 4, 6.30, and 9 p.m.
Grafton Cinema—"The Unguarded Hour," 2.30, 4.45, 7, and 9.15 p.m.
"Les Miserables"—Grand Central Cinema at 3.30, 6.5, and 8.30 p.m. At the Tivoli Theatre at 3.0, 5.40, and 8 p.m.
Corinthian Cinema—"The Viennese Medley," 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, and 8.30 p.m.
The Pavilion, Dun Laoghaire—"Torrent," 4.10, 6.30, and 8.50 p.m.
The Carlton—"Soul Mates."
Sackville Picture House—"Not So Long Ago," 6.50 and 9.5 p.m.
Dail Eireann, 3 p.m.
Dublin Port and Docks Board, 1 p.m.
Royal Dublin Society—Lecture for Students, 8 p.m.
Blackrock College Union Dinner, Dolphin Hotel, 7.15 p.m.
Lecture, Regent House, T.C.D., 4 p.m.
Technical Education Commission, 14 Hume street, 11 a.m.

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The Irish Times.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1926.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IRELAND.

The Archbishop of Dublin yesterday presided at the annual meeting of Governors of the Church of Ireland Training College, when several speakers discussed the injurious effects of compulsory Irish in primary schools.—(Page 7.)

The Public Safety (Emergency Powers) Bill, which was introduced in the Dail by President Cosgrave, received the second reading yesterday, and the remaining stages will be taken to-day.—(Pages 5 and 7.)

There were stormy scenes at a meeting in the Dublin Mansion House last night to demand that the Government should give effect to the recommendations of the Gaeltacht Commission. One speaker was not allowed to continue his speech and others were frequently interrupted.—(Page 8.)

The Motor Vehicle and Traffic (Regulations) Bill passed through Committee in the Senate of Northern Ireland yesterday, and was reported to the House.—(Page 11.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Labour Correspondent of *The Times* states that, instead of a majority for the Government's settlement proposals, the miners' ballot may show a nominal majority for their rejection.—(Page 7.)

The House of Commons yesterday passed the money resolution in connection with the Government's Housing (Rural Workers) Bill.—(Page 6.)

SPORTING.

At the Curragh yesterday Mr. Porta won the Stewards' Plate, Noble Prince the Harehill Plate, Fohanaun the Irish Cambridgeshire, Toy Island the Brownstown Plate, Cuba the Winter Plate, and Royal Falloch the Welter Plate.—(Page 10.)

At Derby Embargo and Inca deadheated in the Markeaton Plate Handicap.—(Page 10.)

At Cheltenham Waterford Glass II. won the Cotswold Steeplechase.—(Page 10.)

FINANCIAL.

London Stock Markets were quiet as a whole. The speculative departments were generally lower.—(Page 13.)

Loans were in more urgent demand at 4½ to 4¾ per cent., and higher for advances over the night. Discount rates were firmer.—(Page 13.)

Dublin Market was busier, and prices were well maintained. Textiles were a firm spot.—(Page 13.)

Schools in Peril.

The Governors of the Church of Ireland Training College have an immense responsibility to the Church, since they are responsible for the supply of efficient teachers to the Church's national schools. Yesterday they were faced with a situation of extreme gravity. In the first place, the College's supply of candidate teachers is failing at a rate which, if it is maintained, will involve the extinction of the Church's schools. In the next place, the standard of education in all the national schools has fallen by fifty *per cent.* in the last ten years. The Reverend A. E. Hughes said yesterday that, if this decline continues, the masses of an early generation of Free State citizens will be illiterate. The acknowledged cause of both phenomena is the Government's policy of compulsory Irish. Parents and young people are refusing to accept it as a condition of entrance to the Training College; and the official needs of Irish—which claim daily one out of three-and-a-half teaching hours—are smothering all other subjects in the schools. How do the Church's trustees propose to deal with this situation? The speakers at yesterday's meeting admitted that precious interests were in peril. They deplored the tyranny of compulsory Irish and declared that public opinion ought to do something about it. They held, however, that, "so long as Irish is the law of the land," the Church of Ireland must "fall in with it." Accordingly they exhort Church people to make full use of the Preparatory College for Protestants which embodies the Government's plan for the permanent supremacy of compulsion in the Training College and in the Church's schools.

We recognise that highly-placed ecclesiastics, being bound by a double allegiance, must be circumspect. The rule has been honoured in all Churches since the days when Erasmus—too harshly, no doubt—said, "*Episcopi Angliæ semper pavidi.*" We recognise that Protestant minorities owe a substantial debt to the general justice and tolerance of the Free State Government, and that "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's" is an article not merely of their politics, but of their creed. Nevertheless, where principles are concerned, general tolerance does not justify an isolated intolerance, and Cæsar, under a democratic constitution, has no title to assert an undemocratic claim. The Church of Ireland cannot afford to be cautious when her dearest interests demand boldness and decision. She cannot afford to be patient of an injustice from which she is taking grievous and irreparable harm. We agree with the speakers at yesterday's meeting that public opinion ought to make a definite stand against the destruction of primary education—and, therefore, of all education—in the Free State; but armies do not march without leaders. If the Church's leaders yesterday had uttered a formal protest to the Government and a clear appeal to all Churchmen, compulsory Irish would have leaped immediately into the importance of an issue at next year's elections. It can become such an issue within a month if the bishops and the General Synod will make haste to declare a policy, and if Dublin University will make a stand for educational efficiency and freedom, speaking frankly and firmly through the mouths of its representatives in *Dail Eireann*.

There is no excuse for further delay. Three years have demonstrated the ruinous results of compulsory Irish in the national and secondary schools. The Minister for Education has refused definitely to modify the decree which, in 1928, will make compulsion universal and permanent. The schools can be saved only by such an organisation and exhibition of political strength as will compel the Government after—perhaps, even before—the general election to respect the rights and wishes of at least half a million loyal subjects of the State. As Dr. Luce, F., T.C.D., said in our columns yesterday, "if the clergy of all Protestant denominations unite in a campaign to put the facts before the parents, the parents will speak the word." We go further and say that, if the fight fails—if, after Churchmen have made their protest at the polls, the Government remains inexorable—these same parents will not desert the cause of intellectual freedom and material progress. It is not to be supposed that any newspaper has larger visions of the Church's future, and a more serene confidence in it, than the visions and confidence which inspire the Church's leaders; but surely, even for beaten men, there will be an alternative to the tyranny of compulsion. We cannot agree with the Bishop of Cork that "so long as Irish is the law of the land"—even though it continue to sap and mine the Church of Ireland's very foundations—the Church must "fall in with it." The Church cannot, and will not, defy the law; but, if the worst happens, she can withdraw her schools from the operation of an unjust law, and can throw their future maintenance upon the loyalty and generosity of her sons. We have no fears for the result of such an act of faith.

The Cost of the Strike.

The end of the strike in the British coal mines is at hand, and already business men are discussing the possibility of a wide revival in trade and industry. Highly optimistic opinions, perhaps, are the natural result of the community's relief. Certainly the fullest advantage ought to be taken of the wave of hopefulness; but it would be unwise to count upon an early, general and automatic recovery. The British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association—a body representing many of the shrewdest and best informed minds in British business—publishes to-day a "Trade Survey" which seeks to assess the cost of the coal strike and the burden that it has laid on industry and commerce. It is true that the stoppage of 1926 did not paralyse industry like the stoppage of 1921, but it was more prolonged, and it disordered the English economy more profoundly. The decline in industrial production during the six and a half months for which the strike has lasted is said to be about 35 *per cent.*, and it is calculated that an actual monetary loss of some £300,000,000 was involved in wages, profits, foreign trade, traffic receipts and industrial turnover. Taking also into account losses in competitive power due to lack of fuel supplies and high prices, high interest charges for financial accommodation and new issues to finance production, the Association sets the true net loss at no less than £500,000,000. The gravest consequences of the strike, therefore, are injury to the competitive efficiency of British manufacturers, the loss of markets to other countries through inability to quote delivery dates, the fall of internal purchasing power and the disappearance of reserves in the coffers of many firms which now are precluded from extension of equipment. In the face of these circumstances, stringent economy will be needed for a long time after the actual cessation of the strike if British business men are to recover the position which they held a year ago. After the stoppage of 1921 a year passed before the disorder resulting from the strike

YESTERDAY IN THE DAIL.

CONSPIRATORS TO BE INTERNED.

TEXT OF NEW BILL.

PRESIDENT COSGRAVE ON THE CHALLENGE TO THE STATE.

FINAL STAGES TO-DAY.

WHEN the Free State Parliament has disposed of the remaining stages of the Public Safety Bill, and of a motion by the Leader of the Labour Party on the subject of unemployment, it will adjourn this evening until 1st December. The proposed hiatus was not received with any enthusiasm by Mr. Johnson, but any opposition on his part was obviated by a Presidential guarantee that at to-day's meeting time would be allocated for a debate on the following motion, handed in by the Labour leader:—

"That this House views with grave anxiety the continuance of widespread and prolonged unemployment, deplores the inadequacy of the measures taken by the Government to ensure opportunities of employment for unemployed workers, and disapproves of the Government's decision not to introduce legislation to amend the Unemployment Insurance Acts, so as to provide subsistence for workers unable to find employment."

There was a small attendance in the Public Gallery when the Chamber met yesterday, but the few visitors present seemed to enjoy the "tea-cup" storm produced by the introduction of Captain Redmond's Town Tenants Bill. The bill was given a first reading—no bill is ever rejected one—and Captain Redmond, when he was asked to name a day for the second stage, mentioned Wednesday next as being the first day for private members' business.

TWO WASTED HOURS.

The President flatly declined to have the second reading ordered for any date earlier than 19th January, giving as a reason the absence of Mr. O'Higgins in London. Other deputies saw no reason why the absence of this Minister should necessitate the postponement of the second reading. The President suggested that the members could be more accommodating. Deputy Redmond retorted that there had not been the slightest request for accommodation. The President deprecated the Waterford member's disposition to "talk big"; the Waterford member deprecated the President's affection for "cheap jibes"; and Mr. Corey, taking a hand, accused both of playing to the electoral gallery.

About two hours were frittered away in a purposeless discussion of pretended "issues," the date of second reading being eventually fixed by a division—and the inevitable Government majority—for the 19th January.

A WIRELESS BILL.

Following this the Postmaster-General introduced his long-promised Broadcasting Bill, or, more correctly, Wireless Telegraph Bill; designed, as it was explained, to regulate and control wireless telegraph "on land, at sea, and in the air," and to control certain classes of visual and sound signalling stations; and, lastly, to provide for the establishment and maintenance of the State broadcasting stations.

A CONSPIRACY.

After the reference of the four Constitution Amending Bills, introduced by the President on the previous day, to a Select Committee, the House took up consideration of the second stage of the Public Safety (Emergency Powers) Bill, for the enactment of which the President now proceeded to make the most convincing case.

He produced documentary evidence in support of his statement of the previous day, that a conspiracy to subvert the State and overthrow the forces of peace was being hatched for some time past.

He declared that there could be little reason for doubt that there is in the country a small body of men who would not hesitate to commit crime in their desire to over-ride the will of the people by force of arms. He regarded the events of Sunday night as a direct challenge to the authority of the State.

Speaking of the special powers which the bill seeks to confer on the Executive, he said that while it was not intended to intern political opponents, it was the intention of the Government to intern persons who were responsible for the conspiracy which, he declared, existed in the country.

FINAL STAGES TO-DAY.

A lukewarm show of opposition by Mr. Johnson brought a spirited reply by the President, and the motion for second reading was passed with only two dissentients—Mr. Patrick Hogan, the Labour deputy for Clare; and Mr. Sean Lyons, the redoubtable Independent Labour representative for Longford-Westmeath.

To-day the House will dispose of the final stages of the bill, and to-morrow the Senate meets to consider the measure.

PRESIDENT IN MONAGHAN.

The adjournment of the Dail until 1st December will enable the President and Mr. Blythe to fulfil an electioneering engagement at Monaghan to-morrow. They have arranged to open a two or three-day tour in Mr. Blythe's constituency, with meetings at Carrickmacross and Ballybay.

[Full reports of the debates in the Dail will be found on Pages 5 and 8.]

WIDE POWERS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

SUSPECTS TO BE INTERNED ON SUSPICION.

CLAUSES OF THE NEW BILL.

The text of the Public Safety (Emergency Powers) Bill was circulated to members of the Dail before the House met yesterday morning to give the measure a second reading.

It empowers the Executive Council to declare a state of national emergency, and in such emergency to take adequate steps for the preservation of the public peace and the protection of person and property. The first part of the bill outlines the procedure by which a national emergency will be proclaimed to have arisen, and the second part prescribes the provisions that will operate in consequence of that proclamation.

After the issue of a proclamation by the Executive Council—a proclamation, by the way, must be published in the official *Gazette* and laid on the table of the Oireachtas—it will be lawful for an Executive Minister to order the arrest and detention of any person in the Free State that he has reasonable grounds for suspecting to have been concerned in the commission of any of the offences enumerated.

The Minister ordering the arrest of persons suspected of having been engaged in the commission of such offence or offences will be required to certify in writing that there is reasonable ground for his suspicion of the person whose arrest is contemplated. Another emergency clause gives power to officers of the Civic Guard and of the Army to effect such arrests as are ordered.

APPEAL COUNCILS.

An important clause is that which provides for the establishment of Appeal Councils to hear appeals from persons detained under the Act. The proposal is that there shall be one or more of these Councils, which shall consist in every case of not less than three members, one of whom must be a practising barrister or solicitor of not less than five years' standing, or must have been a Recorder or County Court Judge, or a Judge of the Supreme Court, High Court, or Circuit Court, or a Justice of the Circuit Court.

To any member of the Appeal Council who is not in receipt of remuneration out of public funds there may be paid such fees as the Minister of Finance determines. Any person detained in custody under the Act can request that an inquiry into the matter of his detention be made with all convenient speed by the Appeal Council, and, if the Council reports that there is no reasonable ground for the appellant's detention, the responsible Minister shall order his release, unless he refers back the report to the Council for the consideration of further evidence, or unless the prisoner be charged with any offence punishable by imprisonment.

FINAL STAGES TO-DAY.

The bill also empowers any Executive Minister to make regulations prescribing the prisons and other places in which prisoners may be detained; for the efficient management, sanitation, guarding and control of such places other than prisons, etc.

THE MAIN CLAUSES.

The main clauses of the bill are as follows:—

Inciting persons to engage in an attempt to overthrow by violence the established form of Government of Saorstát Eireann or organising or otherwise assisting or encouraging any such attempt.

Unlawfully inducing or attempting to induce any officer of the Government of Saorstát Eireann to refuse, neglect or omit to discharge his duty as such officer.

Having possession without lawful authority of—

Any lethal firearm or other weapon of any description from which any shot, bullet or other missile can be discharged; or

Any ammunition for any such firearm or weapon; or

Any grenade, bomb or other similar missile, whether

Capable of being used with any such firearm or weapon or not; or

Any land mine or other similar explosive machine; or

Any dynamite, gelignite or other explosive substance; or

Any component part or ingredient of any such article or substance aforesaid.

Having possession without lawful authority of any article of clothing, equipment or accoutrement or any arms or ammunition belonging or issued to any member of the military or police forces of Saorstát Eireann.

Putting on or assuming without authority the uniform or any part of the uniform of any branch of the military or police forces of Saorstát Eireann.

Assuming the name, designation or description of any rank, or of any member, of the military or police forces of Saorstát Eireann for the purpose of doing or procuring to be done any act which the person assuming such name, designation or description would not by law be entitled to do or procure to be done of his own authority.

Wrongful entry on and retention of possession of land without colour or pretence of title or authority.

Robbery under arms; that is to say, robbing or attempting to rob while armed with any offensive or apparently offensive weapon or instrument.

Arson; that is to say, unlawfully setting fire or attempting to set fire to any house, factory, barn, haggard, workshop, or other building, or any agricultural property, food supplies for man or beast, or any other property of any nature or kind, movable or immovable, public or private, including standing trees and crops.

Unlawfully injuring or destroying or attempting to injure or destroy any house, factory, barn, haggard, workshop, or other building, or any agricultural property, food supplies for man or beast, or any other property of any nature or kind, movable or immovable, public or private, including standing trees and crops.

Unlawfully interfering with or preventing the lawful occupation, use or enjoyment of any land or premises.

Obstructing or attempting to obstruct the administration of justice.

Knowingly aiding, abetting, assisting in, or encouraging the commission of, or conspiring to commit, any of the offences mentioned in this schedule, or helping in the concealment or escape of any person guilty of any such offence.

Any act the commission of which is under or by virtue of the Treasonable Offences Act, 1925 (No. 18 of 1925) treason or misprision of treason, or a felony or a misdemeanour.

BATTLE WITH PIRATES.

CAPTAIN RESCUES HIS SHIP.

MANY CHINESE RAIDERS SHOT DEAD.

FROM "THE TIMES" AND REUTER'S CORRESPONDENTS.

HONG KONG, Wednesday.

A story reminiscent of buccaneer days is told by the crew of the Sunning, which was seized and set on fire by pirates on her way from Shanghai to Hong Kong.

It appears that forty pirates suddenly swarmed over the rails late on Monday afternoon, overpowering the crew and taking possession of the bridge.

With the exception of the officers and crew required to work the ship, all were locked in the saloon, and for eight hours the pirates maintained control of the vessel.

CAPTAIN'S RESOURCE.

Captain Pringle and the second officer, who were on the bridge, and the chief engineer, who was in the engine room, were closely guarded.

At midnight the position changed dramatically. The pirate guards on the bridge asked where they were, and while the second officer and the captain was pointing out the landmarks, the captain seized the land-line and stunned both the guards, and took possession of their two pistols, and 150 rounds of ammunition.

The captain and second officer then quickly released their colleagues imprisoned in the saloon, through the skylight.

DEADLY FIRE.

The remaining pirates, seeing their spoil slipping from their hands, seized the chief engineer, and, using him as a shield, attempted to regain the bridge.

The officers opened a deadly fire, which killed eleven of the robbers. Unfortunately, the chief engineer was wounded in the chest and leg. The pirates then set fire to the first class cabins, hoping to make the bridge too hot for the officers, but the flames, carried aft by the wind, only served as a pyre for the dead and dying pirates, and attracted the attention of the British sloop Bluebell. Observing the warship's rapid approach, the pirates launched two lifeboats and disappeared in the darkness. One of the boats was, however, overtaken and seized by the Bluebell.

WOMAN PICKED UP.

A woman passenger who had been put into one of the lifeboats was, despite a heavy sea, picked up by the Norwegian steamer Revensfjell. It appears that the woman passenger in question had been put off in the boat by the ship's officers, who feared for her safety.

Thirteen of the pirates were unable to get away, and were arrested, while nine were picked up in a boat.

The steamer Sunning, which was towed into Hong Kong to-day, is almost gutted amidships by fire.

MR. BALDWIN AND THE GOVERNMENT.

PRACTICAL PROPOSALS.

In a letter to Major W. H. Carver, the Conservative candidate for the Howdenshire division, Mr. Baldwin speaks of the quackery and futility of the Socialist and Liberal plans for the improvement of agriculture, and says that, in addition to the Government's practical proposals of the last two years, it hopes to pass this session the Small Holdings and Cottage Holdings Bill, to enable farm and other workers to obtain cottages and small holdings on easy terms. Its Housing (Rural Workers) Bill will facilitate the reconditioning and improvement of cottage dwellings, and its Merchandise Marks Bill will safeguard both producers and consumers of British products, whether agricultural or industrial.

As the Government enters upon its third year, he says, we are entitled to say that in our imperial and foreign policy we have been faithful to the great traditions of the Conservative Party, and have won the approval of the nation, while at home the Widows, Orphans and Old Age Pensioners Act, marking as it does so great an advance in social legislation, would, if it stood alone, and were the only measure which the Government had placed on the statute book, of itself suffice to render this Administration memorable.

A BETTING TRANSACTION

COMMISSION AGENTS AND TATTERSALL'S.

Mr. Justice Eve, in the Chancery Division, London, yesterday, refused Joe Lee, Ltd., bookmakers and turf commission agents, of London, an injunction to restrain Lord Dalmeny and ten others, members of Tattersall's Committee, from adjudicating between plaintiffs and a person who made a bet with them without their consent.

Counsel for plaintiffs said that the object of the action was to decide whether Tattersall's Committee were entitled to determine any bet in dispute, contrary to the wishes of one of the parties.

Counsel for the defendants contended that plaintiffs had not made out any right to an injunction. The Jockey Club did not take any official cognisance of betting disputes, but acted on the report of Tattersall's Committee. Rules were passed that persons who did not honour their bets should not come on Newmarket Heath.

The Judge ruled that there was no enforceable contract, because it would be void under the Gaming Act. Tattersall's was the recognised tribunal to which those matters were referred, and it was for plaintiffs to elect whether they should go before that tribunal or remain outside.

HOME SECRETARY ON RISKS OF CROSS-BREEDING.

The dangers attaching to the cross-breeding of wild and domestic animals is the subject of a letter which the Home Secretary has sent to the Chairman of the Alsatian League and Club of Great Britain.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks says that there is no power to prohibit in-breeding between a wolf and an Alsatian wolf-dog, and other experiments, which have been undertaken recently. Under the existing law, however, any person who keeps an animal of a dangerous, ferocious, or mischievous kind, does so at his own peril.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks is of the opinion that a half-bred wolf dog, or even a dog known to have a wolf strain in him of a generation or two back, would be held by the courts to be dangerous, ferocious, or mischievous, without proof or knowledge of vicious propensities in the individual wolf dog. It is desirable, therefore, that persons conducting experiments of the kind mentioned, should be alive to the risks that may be incurred.

PRINCESS ILEANU IN MOTOR ACCIDENT.

CHICAGO, Wednesday.

Contrary to the first reports Princess Ileanu sustained some injuries in a collision this afternoon between her motor car and a truck.

The fender of the Princess's car was bent with the force of the collision, as was the fender of the truck with which it collided. The Princess was driving herself at the time. It is expected that the remainder of the motor tour will be abandoned.

Although the Princess was not seriously injured, the doctors advised her to rest for a time at the hospital, but after an hour's rest she insisted on leaving to keep an appointment with her mother.—(Reuter.)

A MODERN AMAZON.

INDIAN MILLIONAIRE HUSTLED TO ALTAR.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.

A remarkable story of how an aged red Indian of the Creek tribe, who unexpectedly became a millionaire, thanks to the discovery of oil wells on his reservation, was kidnapped and married by a determined young white woman, was related in court to-day during the first hearing of a suit brought by the Indian's guardian to prevent him from making a gift of half a million dollars to a religious society.

Mr. Jackson Barnett, as the Indian Chief is named, sat stoically with a face as emotionless as that of a graven image while the strange story was unfolded before a small army of lawyers.

KIDNAPPED AND MARRIED.

Counsel for the plaintiff, describing the kidnapping, related how the future Mrs. Barnett took her victim in a motor car to the nearest town and plied him with liquor, after which she induced him to sign cheques with his thumb print as signature, and finally got the marriage ceremony performed in Kansas City.

Not content with playing the *rôle* of Amazon in marriage by capture, the bride, according to the defence, then proceeded to extract from her husband another 500,000 dollars, of which she paid over a hundred thousand to her attorney, who is accused of being the prime mover in a conspiracy to part the aged and infirm Chief from his wealth.

FRANC AT 141.

RAPID RISE CAUSES APPREHENSION.

PARIS, Wednesday.

The rise of the franc to 141 to the £ caused some consternation on the Paris Bourse to-day. This is the high-water mark for the franc since M. Poincaré assumed office. The rapid rise of the franc is detrimental not only to French exporters, but to French importers who have contracted for future delivery on the basis of the exchange rate of three months ago.

While the Government policy has been announced as gradual revalorisation to a point unnamed, the revalorisation movement is, undoubtedly, too precipitate to suit the Government.—(Reuter.)

NICARAGUAN REVOLT.

AMERICAN INTERVENTION REQUESTED.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.

A telegram from Nicaragua says that Senor Adolfo Diez, who recently assumed the Presidency, has requested American intervention with a view to putting the country on a peace basis, saying that a weak nation like Nicaragua cannot quell a revolution that is aided by Mexico.—(Reuter.)

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.

The request, it is stated, will receive serious consideration here, and officials are already discussing what could be done.

Mr. Kellogg, the Secretary of State, has issued a statement recognising Senor Adolfo Diaz as the President of Nicaragua and expressing concern over the reported Mexican gun-running in Central America.—(Reuter.)

BANQUET TO LORD D'ABERNON.

A GREAT AMBASSADOR HONOURED.

Statesmen, Ambassadors and public men attended the dinner arranged by the Industrial Newspapers, Ltd., to Viscount D'Abernon in London last night.

Lord Reading, proposing the toast of Lord D'Abernon, said that they were assembled to extend to him a most cordial welcome on his return from the diplomatic post that he had occupied for so long, and to pay him their tribute of regard, high esteem and admiration for the success which had marked the mission upon which he had embarked.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S TRIBUTE.

Herr Sthamer, German Ambassador, seconding the toast, said that Germans saw in Lord D'Abernon the statesman who, during the whole tenure of his office, pursued a policy which initiated the evolution which recently had taken place. The prominent part that he took in the economic recovery of Germany and the conclusion of the Locarno agreements would, to use the words of President von Hindenburg, not be forgotten in Germany. How great an appreciation Lord D'Abernon found in his (the speaker's) country was unmistakably shown by the German Press after he had presented his letters of recall. It is no exaggeration to say that scarcely ever an Ambassador had a Press which so unanimously and so whole-heartedly praised him as a master mind, and as one of the ablest statesmen of his time.

A DIPLOMATIC PIONEER.

Supporting the toast, Mr. Churchill described Lord d'Abernon as a great friend, a great Ambassador and a great European. No one could doubt the increasing and accumulating growth of good-will and good relations between Great Britain and Germany, and no one could doubt that Lord d'Abernon's discharge of his high office had been marked by the highest success. He would stand as a diplomatic pioneer in the renewal of good, sincere and honourable relations between Great Britain and Germany. Without the League of Nations no one could see any prospect in the world except an outbreak of a more horrible catastrophe. They hoped that the greatest nations of the world would join. England and France and Germany had been joined together in a manner incredible to those who looked back on the brief period since the Great War.

Referring to Lord d'Abernon's work in connection with the Treaty of Locarno, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that in that union of the nations, whose struggle had lacerated each other, lay the assurance and guarantee that what had occurred in their lifetime would never be repeated in the lifetime of their children.

LORD D'ABERNON'S REPLY.

Replying, Lord d'Abernon said that the responsibility and the credit for the work done in Berlin belonged to those from whom the essential direction came—namely, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and His Majesty's Government. There was another source of support which deserved cordial acknowledgment, the American Embassy. It was said that the United States were inclined to stand too aloof from European trouble; but there was no aloofness with Mr. Houghton or with his distinguished successor. On the contrary, there was a powerful influence exercised with consummate wisdom.

During the last six years the most active and, perhaps, the most successful labourer in the field of European pacification had been the British Government. Let England, France, and Germany, in harmony with their co-signatories at Locarno, hold together, and there would be no disturbance of the general peace.

£1,270 FOR "KIDNAPPED."

FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.

At the Anderson Galleries yesterday the autograph manuscript of Stevenson's "David Balfour," better known as "Kidnapped," the earliest draft of the complete story, was sold for $6,350 (£1,270).

BALLROOM ON AN AIRSHIP.

MARVELS OF THE R 101.

100 PASSENGERS.

A DAILY PAPER AND 5-COURSE DINNER.

R 33'S LAST FLIGHT.

The R 33 made her last serious flight before the Dominion Premiers at Cardington, Beds., yesterday. The probability is that, within the next few weeks, the old airship, which has now been in commission for ten years, will make her final journey to Pulham, where she is to be scrapped. The R 33 can claim to have made more history than any other dirigible of her class.

Not the less memorable flight was when she broke away in the storm from her moorings mast at Pulham, and with her nose stove in was buffeted about for two days before she was safely piloted home by Squadron Leader Booth. That unpremediated trip did more than anything else to prove the reliability of airships.

A FLOATING HOTEL.

LIFTS ON AIRSHIP FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Wednesday.

MAJOR-GENERAL Michael Brennan, Colonel Seumas O'Higgins, and Mr. Diarmuid O'Hegarty were the only members of the Free State Delegation who made the journey to Cardington to-day to inspect R 101, the new mystery airship, which is likely to revolutionise travel in the skies. It will not be ready until next year, when it will be sent on trial trips to the Dominions in preparation for its real work, which will be to carry on a regular air service between Great Britain and India.

The peeps which the Dominion visitors had to-day at bits of the new model were sufficient to convince them that R 101 will eclipse Jules Verne in its wonders. It will stand to the old airship of the Zeppelin type in much the same relationship as the Berengaria stands at present to Noah's Ark, and will be something completely new in the way of aircraft.

The term a floating hotel has been hackneyed sadly, but I can think of no other suitable description of R 101. When one thinks of the short history of aerial transport it makes one marvel, and one's imagination staggers before the prospect which it opens up.

100 PASSENGERS.

The new airship will carry one hundred passengers, as well as ten tons of mails. It will have a dining saloon, capable of seating fifty persons at a time, and kitchens, in which five-course dinners will be prepared and hoisted to the saloon in lifts. There will be a ballroom, rooms for games of every kind, lounges, smoke rooms and promenade decks, access to which will be gained by electric elevators.

The sleeping cabins will have two or four bunks, just like an ocean liner; there will be shower baths for the passengers, and continuous wireless reception will be maintained for the travellers' amusement and information.

Even a daily newspaper is contemplated, and the journey to India will be made in circumstances of the greatest luxury. Just think of it. No seasickness, no pitching or tossing—travel will be as smooth as a trip on a river steamer, and as comfortable as life in a first-class hotel. And it will come to pass before any of us is a year older.

70 MILES AN HOUR.

R 101 will be capable of seventy miles an hour at an altitude of five thousand feet—a mile above the earth—it will have a cruising speed of more than a mile a minute, and a range of no less than four thousand miles.

The length over all will be 730 feet, with a diameter of 130 feet and a height of 140 feet.

There will be five 600 h.p. engines, every one of which will be housed in a separate car slung from the body of the airship, and they will burn not ordinary petrol, which is too expensive, but the cheaper heavy gas oil fuel.

The R 101 has not yet been assembled, but all the parts are well advanced. Her girders are being made of stainless steel, which also will be used for the propellers in order to resist tropical conditions. When the experimental flights have been made a regular service will be inaugurated by R 101 and the sister ship, R 100, which is being built in Yorkshire, between Cardington and Karachi, with an Egyptian port of call at Ismailia.

It is hoped afterwards to extend these services to the Antipodean Dominions as well as to Canada, but the problem of mooring masts must be solved before they can be undertaken.

MOORING MAST PROBLEM.

A mooring mast for an airship like R 101 costs a very great deal of money. The Australian Premier already has undertaken to provide two of these masts in the Commonwealth, but the other Dominions are bothered by the question of expense, particularly as a certain amount of financial risk is involved. The erection of a mooring mast must be an act of faith, because without such a mast a flight to a Dominion will be out of the question, and until a trial has been made it will be impossible to decide whether or not regular air services will be practicable.

The Free State has a direct interest in this matter, for any air service to Canada must pass over its territory, and, sooner or later, the question of building a mooring mast either near Dublin or on the west coast must be tackled.

The airship undoubtedly has come to stay. No mere layman can dare to predict what its developments are likely to be within the next ten or twenty years; but, if they are anything like the developments of the last ten years, the Cardington marvel will seem to our children to be as antiquated as, say, an ordinary sailing ship seems to us.

From the purely commercial point of view, the possibilities of R 101 are inspiring.

THE "IRISH TIMES" FUEL FUND.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF FIRE BLOCKS.

The free distribution of fire blocks will be continued daily (Sunday excepted) to ticket-holders only at the

"Irish Times" Fuel Dépôt, 49 City quay, Dublin,

between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

Tickets, entitling the holders to two stones of fuel, are being distributed to those persons whose needs are most pressing, and among whom acute distress exists, by the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Association for the Relief of Distressed Protestants.

Conferences, local committees and parochial associations are asked to provide the transport of their fuel supplies from 49 City quay, Dublin. Local volunteer help ought to be enlisted for this purpose.

To-day the total amount of the *Irish Times* Fund reaches £4,320 11s. 6d.

TWENTY-THIRD LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount already acknowledged..	£4,231	8	6
Provincial Bank of Ireland, Ltd.	25	0	0
Mountjoy School, Dublin	5	5	0
Rev. C. E. French, Clonmore Rectory, Dunleer	2	2	0
James H. McGrane, Knocklyon, Templeogue	2	2	0
Miss Digby, 39 Wellington place	1	1	0
"N. J."	1	0	0
E. Reidy, Poutac, Cliftonville, Woking, Surrey	1	0	0
W. E. Doyle, 67 Pembroke road.	0	13	0
"For the Lord heareth the Poor."—Psalm LXIX., 33.	0	10	0
Mrs. Dallas Edge	0	10	0

MORE COAL FOR DUBLIN.

NEW PLAN TO SUPPLY THE POOR.

Two coal boats arrived in Dublin yesterday—the Effie Marisk, with over 2,000 tons for Messrs. MacKenzie, and the Jupiter, with 2,000 tons for Messrs. Tedcastle, McCormick and Company. Other cargoes of fuel are due.

Owing to the inability of the coal merchants to supply cartage last week, in consequence of the arrival of large cargoes in Dublin, the delivery of fuel to persons recommended by the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Association for the Relief of Distressed Protestants has been delayed. The City Commissioners have decided that poor persons who require a bag of coal briquettes may, from to-day, apply direct to the Library at Pearse street or Charleville Mall, and on payment of 5s. arrangements will be made for immediate delivery.

In a statement issued yesterday the Commissioners expressed their sincere thanks for the untiring efforts of the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Association for the Relief of Distressed Protestants in connection with the distribution.

The arrangement which comes into operation to-day provides for direct application to the libraries, without the intervention of the societies, which have done so well up to the present.

£5,000,000 COMBINE.

AMALGAMATION OF WELSH ANTHRACITE COMPANIES.

The directors of Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries, Ltd., and of United Anthracite Collieries, Ltd., have provisionally agreed to a scheme of amalgamation of these two important anthracite companies, whose combined properties of ten collieries in each group are situated in South Wales. It is proposed to effect the amalgamation on the lines of an exchange of shares, each group being entitled to one-half of the new capital of £4,445,014. The amalgamation is with a view to more economical and efficient working, and the scheme will be submitted to the Board of Trade for the approval of the Railway and Canal Commissioners under the Mining Industry Act, 1926, which was passed in August last to facilitate amalgamations of this character.

The chairman of the company will be Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., M.P., and the deputy chairman Mr. F. A. Szarvasy, the present chairman of United Anthracite Collieries, Ltd. Particulars of the scheme will be sent to the shareholders at an early date. The combined nominal capital of the two companies is £5,000,000.

SUGAR - COATED BISCUITS.

A CUSTOMS "HOLD-UP" IN CORK.

At the meeting of the Cork Harbour Board yesterday, Mr. Wallace drew attention to a matter that concerned the port and the traders of the city. On the 1st November a consignment of biscuits was sent to Cork for distribution to Cork customers. Thirty-two cases arrived on the 5th November, and they were still held up by the Customs authorities. This was not an isolated complaint, and unless the Board took some active measures in help the Steam Packet Company and the Clyde Shipping Company in their weekly trade, and in removing obstacles to that trade, it would be lacking in its duty. In this particular case the biscuits were held up apparently because they were described as "sugar coated," instead of "chocolate coated." It was one of those trifling things which justified the Government officials in holding goods up unceremoniously. In this case the Clyde Shipping Company would give security that whatever extra duty might be imposed would be paid by them, and, even in face of that, the Customs refused to release the goods. These thirty-three cases were ripped up, and goods which were perishable had become damaged by exposure. N wonder that the Government was making many enemies by the irritating humbug of almost every Department of the Government throughout the Free State. He moved that they ask the Revenue Commissioner to inquire into the complaint.

Mr. Lacey seconded, and said that he knew of many other cases of delays by the Customs.

"MADE IN ENGLAND."

Mr. Good said that it was evident that the merchants of the City of Cork were simply becoming distributing agents for foreign manufacturers. Unless something was done to stop importation the country would be only going from bad to worse. All the goods sold in Cork were manufactured in England or elsewhere. It was questionable whether small factories in their midst were not run by British concerns, if not directly, at least indirectly. When the Government took less interest in Imperialism and more interest in the welfare of the people, they could hope to have better conditions.

Mr. Horne said that it was a matter more for individuals concerned than for the Board. He thought that a communication should be sent by the general manager asking the Customs Commissioners to rectify the matter, and avoid delays in future.

Mr. Sinnott, while agreeing with Mr. Horne, suggested that a letter be sent to the collector in Cork, and not over his head to the Commissioners.

This suggestion was adopted.

LATE NEWS.

COAL MINERS AND PEACE.

HOW THE FIELDS ARE VOTING.

GOVERNMENT'S PLANS MAY BE REJECTED.

FROM THE LABOUR CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES."

The results of the district voting on the proposals of the Government for a settlement of the coal dispute will be received and considered this afternoon by the Executive of the Miners' Federation. To-morrow the complete returns will be reported to the National Delegate Conference.

Contrary to expectation earlier in the week, it is now likely that the figures will show a nominal majority against acceptance of the Government memorandum. Decisions in the districts known up to last night were as follows:—

For Acceptance—Warwickshire, Cannock Chase, North Staffordshire, Derbyshire.

Against—South Wales, Scotland, Lancashire and Cheshire, Durham, Cumberland.

A QUESTIONABLE METHOD.

In some of the districts a vote for rejection of the terms has been given contrary to the recommendation of the local leaders, as well as that of the Federation, but the method adopted to ascertain the views of the miners is so questionable that the value of the decisions is almost negligible. Men who have returned to work were not allowed to vote, and as a general rule branch decisions were taken by a show of hands of those attending a meeting. In Lancashire and Cheshire the peace proposals were defeated by 667 votes to 625, but among the branches against acceptance of the terms were those in the Leigh, Atherton and Tyldesley area, where in the last ten days there has been a rush back to the pits, and 13,000 men are now at work. Less than a score of miners gave decisions at meetings in Nottinghamshire in respect of branches representing each 1,000 workers.

IMPORTANT RULE.

The Executive and the Delegate Conference may, as the result of the district decisions, be called upon to give an interpretation of one of the rules of the Federation governing disputes. This reads as follows:—

"That before a national strike is entered upon as the result of any finding of a conference, a ballot vote of the members shall be taken, and a strike shall not be declared unless two-thirds of those voting vote in favour of such a strike. If a ballot vote be taken during the time a strike is in progress, a vote of two-thirds of those taking part in the ballot shall be necessary to continue the strike."

Although the Delegate Conference decided last week, by a small majority, against the submission of the peace terms to a national ballot, the question at issue is the definite one of the ending or continuance of the present stoppage. Should it be ruled that a two-thirds majority is necessary if the fight is to be further prolonged, a second question could arise on the vote which has been taken. Will district minorities be considered, or is each district to give a block vote in one direction, based on the full strength of its membership and determined by the local majority? If minorities are to be ignored, the Federation would be adopting a very loose and inaccurate way of reaching as important a decision as a trade unions has ever been asked to take.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

A third matter, really of profound significance, but which the Executive may not be able to take into account officially, is that approximately one-third of the miners of the country are already at work. This implies that there are no longer two-thirds of the men in the mining industry in opposition to the terms of settlement, although in certain areas it may be a fact that the miners are thinking they would be better off with purely local agreements than under agreements more or less governed by a "standard" capable of general application.

THE IRISH LEGAL PROFESSION.

FREE STATE SOLICITORS ENTERTAINED IN BELFAST.

The legal profession in Northern Ireland and in the Free State was represented by a large and distinguished company at a dinner in the Locksley Hall, Belfast, last night. For the first time since its inception, three years ago, the Northern Solicitors' Club entertained representatives of the profession of the Free State, the guests of the evening being the President and Vice-President of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland. The President of the club, Mr. George McCracken, presided and the President of the Incorporated Law Society, Mr. T. G. Quirke, LL.D.; the Vice-Presidents, Messrs. L. J. Ryan, Thurles; and J. J. Lynch, Kells, Co. Meath; and Mr. J. J. Horgan, Cork; a Past-President of the Society, were present.

FRIENDSHIPS MAINTAINED.

Mr. McCracken said that he was sure that he was voicing the opinion of all those present when he said that they were delighted to have the President and the two Vice-Presidents of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland with them. The days when they used to go up to fight their cases at the Four Courts were past, and although divided from their colleagues of the South, there was no reason why they should be divorced in their friendship.

Mr. J. B. McCutcheon, proposing the toast of the President of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland, said that circumstances for which they were not responsible had led to the formation of a separate Incorporated Law Society in Northern Ireland, but they would never forget that it was the old Incorporated Law Society of Ireland that did the spade work that laid the foundations of their profession. Politicians might impose boundaries; they might even impose, what was more serious, tariffs; they might cut and carve as their own opportunism might dictate, but they could not divide the solicitors into two professions.

PARISH DIVISIONS.

Mr. T. G. Quirke, responding, said that he could not refrain from echoing the sentiments of Mr. McCutcheon, when he said that the solicitors in the North desired no separation, and certainly those in the profession in the South did not desire it. It was a lamentable thing that they should be divided into parishes. The only union possible was that the industrialism of the North should be fused with the agricultural industry in the South, and that day might not be far distant, though, perhaps, it was the interests of the politicians to keep them apart.

Mr. Ryan, Mr. Lynch and Mr. Horgan also responded.

The first Burmese woman law student to be called to the English Bar was admitted last night at the Inner Temple, London—Miss Hmee. Her home is in Rangoon, where she proposes to practise.

COMPULSORY IRISH.

HOW IT INJURES PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

FEW CANDIDATES FOR TRAINING.

VIEWS OF CHURCH OF IRELAND.

THE Archbishop of Dublin (Most Rev. Dr. Gregg) presided at the annual meeting of Governors of the Church of Ireland Training College, Kildare street, Dublin, yesterday.

The principal subjects discussed were the scarcity of candidates for training as teachers and the injurious effects of compulsory Irish.

Dr. Gregg told of the important part that the teacher plays in the religious education of the young. He deplored the prevailing lack of interest in the teaching profession and in education generally. This was reflected in the fact that of a hundred candidates who presented themselves for the recent examination only nineteen qualified in their first effort for admission to the College. This was not wholly due to compulsory Irish. There was a marked deficiency in the answering in numerous other subjects.

The Bishop of Cork and Mr. Kenneth Bailey, F.,T.C.D., spoke of the harm wrought by compulsory Irish in the schools, and urged the people of the Church of Ireland to use every legitimate means to have the present regulations modified.

The Rev. A. E. Hughes described the condition of the national schools in the Free State as most serious. The standard obtaining in the schools was 50 per cent. lower than that which obtained ten years ago. Referring to compulsory Irish, he declared that under the present system "true education was to be sacrificed for a spurious nationality."

THE TEACHER AND THE FUTURE.

A WEIGHTY TRUST.

The Archbishop of Dublin said that the Training College had its fingers on almost every parish throughout the Church of Ireland. They spoke of the future generations resting with the children. If that were true, how vastly important was the training of those who had to teach the children! The whole future generation lay in the hands of the teachers who came out from the Church of Ireland Training College. He wanted to impress very earnestly upon those who were studying in the Training College that their work was of the most vital importance to the Church of Ireland. The bishops and clergy recognised the tremendous work that lay upon the teachers, and how much the Church of Ireland owed to those faithful teachers who had come out of the College in the past. He did not think that the community realised, as it ought to do, what the importance of education meant. He was persuaded that the state of things that they had in this country at the present moment would not exist if the community really cared about education.

IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

"As things stand at present," said Dr. Gregg, "it is possible for bureaucratic administrators to lay down what programme they like for the education or teaching of our children, and hardly anybody makes a protest. I am not speaking in regard to the subject of compulsory Irish. Many strong views are held by many people not only of the Church of Ireland, but also of other Churches in this country, and yet it is very hard, indeed, to get anything like a concerted expression of opinion on the part of those who feel strongly on the subject. I am not speaking now of people like myself, who are supposed to be the mouthpiece of public opinion. I am speaking of those who are public opinion, and yet do not let their views find a voice. You cannot expect that opinion will carry the weight it should unless it expresses itself. It is not merely those who are called leaders who have got to express themselves, but the people themselves have got to express their opinions. If only we can get the body of the community to express itself, then some good may be done." (Applause.)

LACK OF INTEREST.

EXAMINATIONS AND THEIR MORAL.

"I am afraid that the terrible lack of interest in education, as felt by the community, is represented in the rather pitiable statement of facts in the report—namely, that only 19 candidates out of 100 who sat for examination passed on the first occasion. The reason for that extraordinary amount of failure was not due simply and solely, or, at any rate, not due directly, to the vexed question of compulsory Irish. It was due to a failure to do satisfactory answering in a considerable number of other subjects besides Irish. It means that subjects of ordinary tea

endeavour to create in their minds the desire to learn, and should encourage them to learn. The community should interest itself more, not only in seeing that the children should attend school regularly, but in the things that the children should learn."

TRIBUTE TO THE PRINCIPAL.

Dr. Gregg paid a tribute to the Principal of the College, the Rev. Dr. Kingsmill Moore, who, he said, had been selected by the Ministry to sit on the conference to frame the programme for National Schools, and had exercised a marked influence on the report presented.

There was shortly to be a move forward in connection with education in their Church, and the amount of time, forethought, and zeal that the Principal had already given to that movement was beyond praise, and he thanked him, on behalf of the Governors, for his work in connection with education. (Applause.)

RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Bishop of Cork proposed:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the time has come for making a general appeal to the dioceses of the Church of Ireland situated in the Free State in connection with the religious education of the children of our Church; and, in view of the vital necessity of ensuring a large and steady supply of teachers, commends to Church people the need for making full use of the Preparatory College for Protestants in Dublin, and the pupil teacher system newly set on foot by the Government, and appeals for liberal contributions to the Candidate Teachers' Training Fund."

He said that he hoped that they would not only pass the resolution, but that they would do very much more by setting on foot a very earnest appeal in connection with religious education, and would ask their members throughout the country to make an effort which would result in helping their Training College. A large number of their Education Boards were crippled and hampered for want of money, and were not able to do the work that they ought to be able to do. Money for education was not subscribed as liberally as it ought to be for this subject, which was of intense importance to their children, and consequently they were going to set on foot this very earnest campaign in order that a very large amount of money might be gathered for education. (Hear, hear.)

To provide education for the scattered children of their Church was a very real and difficult problem to solve. In one district in his diocese they were dealt with very liberally by the Government, which provided a van to bring these children into a strong central school. (Hear, hear.) That was a departure that he would like to see very much developed. It had worked extraordinarily well, and it had strengthened the school to which the children had been brought. But there were other cases—little colonies of nine or ten children—which the Government could not help, and these children had got to be educated. What were they going to do? These children were committed to their care, and they had got to be responsible for them. They had got constant applications from clergymen asking them to set up small schools. These schools could not be taken over by the Government, because they could not get a sufficient average attendance. Over and over again the Boards of Education had to refuse grants. The whole community must be roused and interested in educational work. If their campaign did not result in waking up the people, the children must of necessity go to schools outside their own communion. He had no charge against these Roman Catholic schools, such as proselytism or anything else; but he did say that the atmosphere, the symbolism, of these schools and their whole surroundings were not the sort of atmosphere that they cared about. The attendance of their children at these schools would lead to mixed marriages—poisonous things, as they appeared to him.

THE PREPARATORY COLLEGE.

Continuing, the Bishop of Cork referred to the Preparatory College, which he described as of very great importance. They had not got enough teachers, and a certain number of their schools in the country were not being taught by members of the Protestant Church. That ought not to be. He brought no charge against these teachers—they were thankful to have them, and it was hardly fair to them. They could not expect them to teach their children the Bible, the Prayer Book and the Catechism. Their children were largely left—but not altogether—without religious education. Consequently they wanted an increase in the candidates. The teaching profession from the material side was extraordinarily attractive, and from his experience their teachers were a splendid body of men and women, doing extraordinarily good work for God and country. (Hear, hear.) They wanted twenty to twenty-five candidates every year for this College, and they ought to see that this number was forthcoming. (Hear, hear.)

COMPULSORY IRISH.

The Archbishop, he went on, has explained what possibly may be one of the reasons for the falling off in candidate teachers. I look upon compulsory Irish with dismay. I feel that it is doing irreparable wrong to a large number of our children—(applause)—and I think that we ought to do everything we possibly can by a reasoned statement of our opinion, and put it before the Minister of Education, to show what we think about it. I think we ought to do that, for that seems to me what ought to be done. (Applause.) At the same time, I have got to say that as long as Irish is the law of our land, so to speak, we are bound to fall in with it, and we must grapple with this question of the teaching of Irish. It puts a tremendous burden on our teachers, but, at the same time, it is a burden they have to bear, for the present, at all events, no matter what the future brings forth. This Preparatory College, where Irish is one of the subjects, is of very real importance to us. In conclusion, he appealed for liberal contributions to the Candidate-Teachers' Training Fund, which would help those who had not sufficient money for preparation.

WANTED, A POLICY.

Mr. Kenneth C. Bailey, F.T.C.D., in seconding the proposal, congratulated the College on its very excellent report of the year's work. He agreed that more religious education was needed, and as to the necessity for the campaign, especially for the outlying parts of the Church. They had heard with considerable concern the difficulty of obtaining an adequate supply of properly prepared candidates, and they knew that from the present time a considerable portion must come from the Preparatory College, which they hoped would be working next year.

"As regards this question of compulsory Irish," he continued, "if we are going to have a policy, we must approach it from two directions. First of all, we should have an opinion as to whether the policy of the Government is a wise one. If it is a bad one we should say so, and use every legitimate means in our power to seek to change the policy. I am not in the least optimistic as to the likelihood of the Government's changing its policy, if it depended on those who might be regarded as our spokesmen. Unless there is a general demand from the people as a whole, not merely from the Church of Ireland, I do not believe that they will change their policy. For the time being the policy is there and we have got to face it, and it is absolutely necessary not only for teachers, but for any person who desires to enter any branch of the Civil Service, to face it.

"In some branches of the Civil Service," he said, "Church of Ireland candidates were almost entirely lacking, and as long as Irish is necessary for getting into the administration of our country Protestant boys and girls should learn Irish, and show that they can do it as well as anyone else. And so they can. (Hear, hear.) It is nothing short of a calamity that any branch of the administration should not have amongst its officers members of our faith. We can get fair representation in any branch of the Civil Service, and it is us to ourselves to get it. We need not grumble if we do not take, and make, our opportunities." (Applause.)

He commended the Candidates' Training Fund to the people, and said that any advances they made to candidates would be returned to the fund. The question that they had to answer was: were they going to supply teachers for their children, or were they going to let their education pass into the hands of others? (Applause.)

The Bishop of [illegible]th proposed that the meeting, in adopting the report, offer its thanks to Almighty God for the successful educational work which the college had been enabled to accomplish. He said that they had a great admiration for the splendid work that was being done for the Church by the Principal of the college. It was a distressing fact that they were not getting the type of candidates that they needed. There was something wrong where they got 100 candidates and only 19 qualified. It should be realised that unless their Church people wakened up and sent them candidates capable of qualifying for this work it would be a very serious thing for the Church of Ireland.

"A BAR TO SUCCESS."

So much has been said about that vexed question of compulsory Irish, said Dr. Collins, that I can add very little. I think it is only fair to say that the Ministry is really intensely keen about developing education in Ireland, and has tried to be as fair as possible towards our Protestant schools. In regard to small schools they have done their best, and, as the Bishop of Cork has said, have sent a van to take in children from the outlying districts. I know several schools in my district which are carrying on by the eyelide.

I cannot help saying that I look upon this compulsory Irish as a bar to the success and progress of education. Do not let us be mistaken. I have heard people say, "Do you object to the learning or teaching of Irish?" Not at all. We quite recognise that the Government are entitled to press and encourage the study or teaching of Irish, but we do feel that, as the result of making it compulsory, and taking up so much time that might be devoted to other subjects, the time devoted to Irish seems to be out of proportion. That hinders true progress. I do not think that compulsion ever leads to real success. I believe that the object is to teach the people of Ireland to love and cultivate the study of the language. Well, they could not go a worse way about it than to make it compulsory. I would, with all humility, but firmly, say to the Government: After all, we are speaking but what other people feel. Over and over again the people have said: Why do not your bishops speak out more clearly? The reason is that we do not like to speak too strongly. We do not want to be captious, and find fault unnecessarily with the Government, because they are trying to do their best. I would say to the Government: By all means encourage the study of Irish by making it attractive to the candidates for teaching; give valuable exhibitions and prizes, and so on, but do not devote so much time to it in the programme, and do not make it compulsory. (Applause.)

THE CANDIDATES' FUND.

The Rev. A. E. Hughes, in seconding the proposal, said that the previous speakers had referred to the extraordinary apathy that existed in Ireland with regard to education. He spent nine or ten years going about trying to convince people of its importance. He did not think that the subject would become interesting unless they put a dash of politics into it. That had come, and although he hated politics, it might bring the importance of education home to the people. The crisis had come, because the supply of teachers had dropped off.

Referring to the candidates' fund, he said that it provided an endowment for the College, because the money advanced would be paid back. The result of eighteen months' work was that they were able to provide 50 or 60 teachers who could not otherwise be trained. (Applause.) Every single penny with the exception of 30s. had been paid back by these candidates. (Hear, hear.)

On the general subject of education he desired to say three things. The condition of the national schools in the Free State was most serious. It had been admitted by inspectors and, he believed, by the late Minister for Education, that the standard now obtaining in primary schools was 50 per cent. lower than it was ten years ago. "It could not," he continued, "be otherwise, owing to the overloading of the programme with Irish. (Hear, hear.) The statutory number of hours per day in a National school is four, of which one hour must be given to Irish. When you deduct half-an-hour for recreation you leave 2½ hours for all other subjects—viz., English arithmetic, algebra, geometry, geography, history, rural science and needlework (for girls), all of which are obligatory. How are such subjects to be taught in 2½ hours per day? (Hear, hear.) The answer is that nothing but the merest smattering could be given in the time at the teachers' disposal. (Applause.) This would present insuperable difficulties in a well-staffed school, but what of a school in which there is one teacher for all subjects? And these schools are in the vast majority. I say no teacher in the world could cope with these difficulties. They are embarassed and worried in attempting the impossible. (Hear, hear.)

TOWARDS ILLITERACY.

I say that if this programme, so overloaded with Irish, is continued, in twenty years the masses of this country will be illiterate. In saying this, I may well be asked what I propose as an alternative. At the outset, I may say that I have no objection whatever to a reasonable amount of Irish being taught in our schools—compulsory, if you like. Properly taught, it would prove of much educational value. It would give our children an intelligent grasp of the geography, history, and antiquities of their own country. As the result of an investigation into the system of Welsh education some years ago, it was shown that children who had a knowledge of two languages were more intelligent than those who were taught only one. I say that Irish, properly taught, would provide an excellent mental stimulus to the children in our schools. And I say that half-an-hour a day would be ample time for these purposes. (Applause.)

"A SPURIOUS NATIONALITY."

One may well ask why our educational authorities persist in a programme which has been so adversely criticised. Their object has been stated as follows:—"An essential part of the educational aim of the Irish Government is the strengthening of the national fibre by giving the language, history, music and tradition of Ireland their natural place in the life of Irish schools." In other words, true education is to be sacrificed for a spurious nationality. (Hear, hear.) I should have thought that the world had had enough of the evils brought about by nationality since the Great War. But I do not speak of that now. I would remind the framers of this programme that nationality does not depend on language, and if it did many countries, including the United States of America, Belgium and Switzerland, would have no claim to nationality at all.

As members of the Church of Ireland we have no objection to the Irish language whatever. I do not think that the Government believe that, but it is true. (Hear, hear.) We are amongst the most loyal members the Free State possesses. As a proof of this we have conscientiously given this programme a fair trial. But we have responsibility to the children of our Church in the matter of their education, and we claim for them such an education as will fit them to discharge their duties of an intelligent citizenship in their own country—or elsewhere should it be in their interest to leave it. (Applause.) In dealing thus with the subject of primary education in the Free State, I speak only for myself, but I believe in doing so I represent the views of the vast majority of the members of my Church. (Applause.)

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report, which was read by the Rev. Dr. Kingsmill Moore, Principal, stated that the session 1925-26 opened with 101 students. If that number could be maintained the supply of teachers ought soon to be equal to the demand, but so numerous were the applications for teachers at present, and so many the posts for which it had not been possible to take nominations, that a considerably larger number of students could be easily placed. The excessive demand probably arose from exceptional circumstances, such as the large number of teachers who had left the South for Northern schools. If the number of those desiring to enter the College were the only factor to be considered, the difficulties would not be great, but it was a severe shock to find that of 100 candidates who presented themselves at Easter, 1926, only 19 succeeded in passing the qualifying examination. The College would have been empty had it not been for the kind consideration shown by the Ministry in relaxing their conditions and allowing many who had fallen below standard to be received for training. As a result the same number of students as before was at the College for the session 1926-27.

The Governors regretted to report the death of Sir Malby Crofton, Bart., D.L., and the resignations of Sir Hutcheson Poë and the Very Rev. the Dean of Armagh, and with regret also was noted the death of Professor Henly, who had retired from his College duties in 1922 after almost forty years' service.

HIBERNIAN BANK CLERKSHIPS.

Candidates should note that pupils of ROSSE COLLEGE, Stephen's Green, Dublin, gained 4 of these appointments at the last examination.—(Advt.).

FREE STATE LAND BILL.

APPOINTMENT OF A SELECT COMMITTEE.

MINISTER'S PROTEST.

Mr. Johnson, in the Dail yesterday, announced that the Selection Committee had appointed the following members as a Select Committee on Land Bill No. 2:—Messrs. Hogan (Minister for Agriculture), Roddy, Nunan, Dwyer, James Cosgrave, Hefferman, Gorey, P. Hogan (Clare), and T. J. Murphy.

The Minister for Agriculture protested against the decision of the Selection Committee. The Government Party, which had a membership of sixty in the House, had only four members on the Committee, whereas the other parties, whose membership was about forty, had five members. He did not consider that fair, and if there was general agreement on the matter, he would move that it be referred back.

Mr. Gorey said that it was the members of the party to which the Minister belonged that were responsible for the selection. If any party had a grievance, it was the Farmers' Party.

Captain Redmond said that the members of the Government Party had agreed to the Committee as it stood now.

Professor Magennis said that he was under the impression that he was on the Committee of Selection, yet he had received no notification about the meeting.

Mr. Hogan (Minister for Lands and Agriculture) said that proportional representation had not been given in this case, and he protested against it. The Government Party had a majority in the House, and it was in a minority on the Committee.

Mr. Gorey said that in selecting a Committee of nine they could not have dealt with every party in proportion. There was nothing final about the report of the Committee, which would have to be submitted to the House.

Mr. Johnson said that the Government Party had a majority when the Selection Committee met.

President Cosgrave—Was last night the only time they had a majority?

The Committee's recommendation was allowed to stand.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY BILL.

Mr. J. J. Walsh (Minister for Posts and Telegraphs) was given leave to introduce the Wireless Telegraphy Bill, 1926, a bill to make provision for the regulation and control of wireless telegraphy on land, at sea, and in the air, and for the regulation and control of certain classes of visual and sound signalling stations, and for the establishment and maintenance of the State broadcasting stations, and to provide for other matters relating to wireless telegraphy, signalling and broadcasting, respectively.

The second reading was fixed for Wednesday next.

THE TOWN TENANTS BILL.

The Speaker said that the next item on the order paper related to a private member's bill, and he wished to know if it was opposed.

President Cosgrave said that he would not be in a position to give time for the second reading for two months. The Bill (the Town Tenants Bill) was one which had been the subject-matter of consideration by the Minister for Justice for some time. He could not fix an earlier date for the Minister to deal with the second reading than the 19th January.

Captain Redmond then moved the first reading of the Town Tenants Bill—a bill to improve the position of tenants of certain houses, shops, and other buildings in the Free State. The object of the bill, he said, was to relieve the glaring grievances that tenants in towns and villages in the Saorstat were now suffering from.

Leave was then given to introduce the bill.

Captain Redmond said that on the matter of the second reading he understood that the President said that he would not be prepared to give the time of private members for the discussion of the bill. He had understood that private members' time was their own time, and not in the hands of any party, Government or otherwise; and provided measures or motions are proposed by private members they should come up for consideration and order on the occasions allotted to private members.

THE POSTPONEMENT.

President Cosgrave said that he would have to oppose any earlier date than the 19th of January. He was not in a position to deal with it earlier.

Mr. Johnson said that the proposal to postpone the second reading to the 19th January was tantamount to the rejection of the bill. The course proposed was not fair to private members, especially when the proposition contained in the bill had been receiving consideration.

Captain Redmond said that the position taken up by the President meant one of two alternatives. In the first place, were all private members' bills to be held up for two months? If it did not mean that, did it mean that one member was to be deprived of his rights to introduce a bill dealing with a subject not altogether favourable or pleasant to the Government at the moment? If the latter were the attitude of the Government, it was time that the public should know about it, and time to give up the farce of having discussions in the Dail.

Mr. Davin—Appoint a dictator.

A MINISTER'S ABSENCE.

President Cosgrave said that Deputy Redmond's exaggerated statements were good enough for a platform outside, but were of no benefit to the case. The position was quite simple. The Minister in charge of rent restriction and town tenant matters was in London, and would be there for some time. It might be with Deputy Redmond's displeasure that he was there.

Mr. Morrissey said that he was prepared to admit that there might be something in the point raised about the absence of the Minister for Justice, but his presence would not be necessary at the second reading, when the details of the measure were not under consideration.

Mr. McGilligan said that there never was any intention on the part of the Government of depriving any private member of his rights. The Department concerned had been considering the whole question of the town tenants, and a postponement of the second reading for two months would enable them to co-relate the information that they had with what was in the bill. Following on that an accommodation might be come to with Deputy Redmond.

Mr. Gorey said the party to which he belonged were not interested in the race for the town tenants votes. They regarded the three parties as the three starters for the town tenants stakes at the coming election.

Captain Redmond said that there was blind opposition to his proposal because it came from a source which the Ministry did not approve.

On a division the voting was 49 in favour of taking the second reading on January 19th, 1927, while 30 voted for taking it on the 24th inst.

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

President Cosgrave moved a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee of ten members to make recommendations with regard to proposals for legislation for the amendment of the Constitution; that the quorum be six, and that they report back to the Dail not later than December 1st. They ought, he said, to establish the principle that the Speaker should be chairman of such committee, considering the amendment of the Constitution. He presumed that the committee and also the committee that would consider the Land Bill, would require a week for their work, and consequently they ought not to have the duty of attending the Dail during that time. He suggested that the Dail should not meet next week, and that they should re-assemble in the following week to consider those two reports.

The resolution was passed.

Serious trouble is threatened on the water front at Sydney, says Reuter. The dockers are holding a "stop-work" meeting tomorrow to consider direct action.

Yesterday, at Letterbreen Petty Sessions, Captain J. Wray, Drumcoo, Enniskillen, and Mr. Robert Johnston, Lisgoole, Enniskillen, were sworn in as magistrates.

FEMALE WRITING ASSISTANTS.

Open Competition (80 vacancies), 11th Jan. Age 16½-17½. 14 Successes at last Exam. (April, 1926). BEST RESULT. Special Day, Evening and Correspondence Classes.—SKERRY'S COLLEGE, 76 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.—(Advt.)

BALLROOM ON AN AIRSHIP.

(Continued from Page 7, Column 5.)

calculable. Take the question of time between Britain and the East.

BEATING FATHER TIME.

At present, try as you may, you cannot get to Egypt in less than six days. R101 will do the trip in two days and a half. To Bombay at present the journey takes fifteen days: by air it will be reduced to five, and, whereas, Perth, in Western Australia, is twenty-eight days from London at the moment, R101 will shorten the voyage to eleven days, if not even less. A trip to the United States or Canada will be a mere week-end affair—a matter of two days, while if you are really in a hurry one of the new air liners of the heavier than air type will run you across the Atlantic in less time than it takes you at present to go from Dublin to Paris.

Faced with these wonders, one is surprised that the Dominion delegates take the slightest interest in the ordinary work of the Imperial Conference. The annihilation of space, which is proceeding under our eyes, will upset all our political and economic conventions in a few years. The world is on the eve of a tremendous period of mechanical and scientific development, in comparison with which the work of the last half a century, which seems to us to be so amazing, will sink into insignificance.

IN THE ETHER.

During the last few weeks over here we have seen enough to give us a rough idea of what is coming. We have seen at first hand the latest wonders of earth, sea, and air, as well as of the mysterious ether, through which messages, and even photographs, can be flashed now from continent to continent in less time than it takes to write the fact on paper.

We have learned that Britain, in contradiction of her almost proverbial policy of letting others take the lead, is well in the forefront of modern progress in every respect, and we in Ireland ought to rejoice that the policy of close Imperial co-operation will give us the benefit of Britain's advances without making any demands on our purses. Britain will share her triumphs of scientific and mechanical skill with the Dominions, and the people of the Free State will participate automatically in whatever advantages may be derived by their cross-Channel neighbours.

LAST NIGHT'S RECEPTION.

To-day was so busy in one way and another that there was not much progress at the Conference itself. The British Cabinet met in the morning; the members of the Air Communications' Committee went to Cardington, and to-night most of the delegates have gone to St. James's Palace to the reception which is being given by the Duke and Duchess of York.

The attendance of the Prince of Wales proved to be a great attraction, and there was a large and brilliant gathering at the Palace. Nevertheless, some work was done during the day.

The Nationality Committee was engaged in the drafting of its final report; the General Economic Sub-Committee agreed on its report on Empire films, which will be presented to the Conference to-morrow, and came virtually to the end of its heavy task.

This week probably will see the finish of the various Committees, unless some special question should emerge which will call for urgent consideration. This contingency is unlikely, and there is a general belief that the work of the Conference will be over on the evening of November 23rd. In that event the visiting Premiers will go to Edinburgh on the 24th and to Glasgow on the following day to receive the Freedoms of these cities.

They have not yet decided whether or not they will go to Ireland, but I know that some of them are very anxious to accept the Free State Government's invitation, as they have been impressed very deeply with the work that has been done at the Conference by Mr. O'Higgins and his colleagues, and would like to see the machinery of Irish government in motion.

THE KING'S PLURAL ROLE.

The Irish delegates still are pegging away at the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee, and I understand that important agreements are likely to be reached on some of the points at issue. The most vital of these points is the question of the King's plural *rôle* in international documents.

UNANIMITY DESIRED.

South Africa, Canada, and the Free State have been pressing strongly for a definite declaration, first, by the Conference, and, afterwards by the British Government, on this point; and while New Zealand and Newfoundland have not been inclined to support their claims, they are not likely to refuse to be included in any concessions which the other Dominions may gain.

The position of these two countries is rather interesting. Neither wants to extend its present status, and it is quite possible that in the not very distant future they will cease to be Dominions in the sense of the term as it applies to Canada, Australia, South Africa, and the Free State—or it might be more correct to say that they will maintain their existing powers, while the others will leave them behind.

Everybody is determined to secure unanimity in every possible way. None of the delegates wants the Conference to leave matters in a nebulous condition, which might encourage individual Dominions to take the law into their own hands, as happened in the Free State not so long ago in the Lynham-Butler case.

Of course, there is nothing in the world to prevent any Dominion from doing anything that it chooses to do. South Africa, for instance, could give practical effect to many of the points which General Hertzog has raised at the Conference, and nobody could, or would, say it nay. But that is not the spirit of the Imperial Conference.

It is really wonderful to watch the way in which the various delegations are seeking to reconcile their several points of view. They all realise that their identities outweigh their differences, and are doing their very utmost to transform the latter into the former.

THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD.

I have no doubt at all that they will be rewarded by a substantial measure of success. They all know now exactly where they stand. There has been the most complete frankness on every side, and while naturally enough there have been sharp divergencies of opinion on many things, there also has been a sincere will for agreement which has made light of difficulties.

In this respect the Irishmen have played an important part. They have kept clear of extremes on both sides, and have followed with meticulous care the course that was mapped out by Mr. Kevin O'Higgins when he counselled adherence to the middle of the road.

These matters will become clear when the final reports of the Conference are issued; if, indeed, such reports are issued at all. In the meanwhile one can record excellent progress.

THE RECENT RAIDS.

ELEVEN MEN CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

Before Mr. Cussen, LL.B., in the Dublin District Court yesterday afternoon, eleven young men named George Plunkett, John Plunkett (sons of Count Plunkett), Francis Kerlin, Thomas McMahon, Joseph Cripps, Patrick Rooney, John Rooney, Michael Fitzpatrick, Eamon O'Connor, Frank Henderson, and James J. Ryan, were charged that they, and each of them, did on dates prior to the 16th of November, 1926, conspire, confederate and agree, together with other persons unknown, to carry out armed raids on Garda Siochana barracks at the following places:—Castleisland (County Kerry), Rylane, Blackrock, St. Luke's, Carrigtwohill, Ballincurrig and Rathcormick (County Cork), Ballinamullet (County Waterford), Hollyford (County Tipperary), and Kilmessan (County Meath).

Superintendent Ennis, who prosecuted, gave evidence of the arrests, and said that none of the defendants made any statement. He asked for a remand.

The defendants, who did not say anything, were remanded in custody until next Wednesday.

There were only a few people in the Court during the proceedings, which were very brief.

GUARDS ACTIVE IN CORK.

On Tuesday night in various parts of the City of Cork and the suburbs people were stopped and questioned by members of the detective force. In all about forty persons were detained, but the majority of them were discharged yesterday.

THE DEAD GUARDS

PUBLIC FUNERAL IN DUBLIN.

PRESIDENT'S ORATION AT THE GRAVESIDE.

With full civic and military honours Sergeant Fitzsimons and Guard Ward, who lost their lives in the raids on Civic Guard barracks on Sunday last, were given a public funeral in Dublin yesterday. President Cosgrave, accompanied by many members of the Cabinet, Senators, and members of the Dail, officers of the Civic Guard and of the Army, and many members of the general public, followed the *cortège* through streets which were lined with sympathetic citizens from Kingsbridge to Glasnevin Cemetery, where the remains of Sergeant Fitzsimons were laid to rest. From the cemetery to Nobber, Co. Meath, the remains of Guard Ward were taken, and there they will be interred to-day.

"Great, gallant souls," said President Cosgrave, in an eloquent oration by the Sergeant's graveside, "who have sealed their devotion to duty and to country by the supreme sacrifice."

THE GATHERING AT KINGSBRIDGE.

The remains of Guard Ward, which lay at Aughrim street Church overnight, were brought to Kingsbridge Station, there to await the remains of Sergeant Fitzsimons, which were brought to Dublin from Cork by train. Shortly before the arrival of the train the platform was crowded with Ministers, members of the Dail, Senators, military and Civic Guard officers, and many sympathetic citizens. A guard of honour, consisting of 100 Civic Guards from the Phœnix Park Dépôt and 100 men of the Civic Guards (Metropolitan Division), under the command of Superintendent Duffy, Adjutant at the Dépôt, was accompanied by the brass and reed band of the force, under Sergeant Lawler. An armed guard of infantry of the Irish Army was also present, with a band from the Army School of Music, under the conductorship of Bandmaster Doyle.

When the train arrived the coffin, which was covered with the tricolour, was reverently borne out of the van by the pall-bearers, all tall sergeants of the Guards, comrades of the deceased sergeant. The President and his Ministers, the Senators and members of the Dail, stood by with bare heads, the guards of honour standing smartly at attention. As the coffin was carried out to the roadway the military guard of honour, which stood with reversed arms and sloped arms, came to the "Present: arms," and the colour-bearers of the Guards dipped the flags as a mark of respect.

Outside the station the funeral procession was formed, the Guards' band in front and the coffins of the sergeant and the guard immediately behind. Then came the relatives of the deceased men in cars driven by Civic Guards. They were closely followed by Ministers, including President Cosgrave, who was accompanied by Colonel J. O'Reilly, Aide-de-Camp; Mr. Ernest Blythe, Minister of Finance; Mr. Peter Hughes, Minister of Defence; Professor W. Sullivan, Minister of Education; Mr. J. J. Walsh, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; Mr. F. Lynch, Minister of Fisheries. Members of the Dail and Senate followed, and immediately behind came officers of the Army and Civic Guard, led by General O'Duffy, Chief Commissioner of the Civic Guard, and Lieutenant-General Mulcahy, Chief of Staff of the Army. The guards of honour followed, the troops carrying their arms reversed.

MARCH THROUGH THE STREETS.

The procession moved off to the solemn music of Chopin's Funeral March, played by the Metropolitan Guard Band. Great crowds of people had assembled at Kingsbridge and the route along the south quays. The procession turned into Parliament street and then through Dame street, Westmoreland street and Sackville street, the crowds respectfully saluting the *cortège* as it passed.

When the cemetery was reached the coffin containing the body of Sergeant Fitzsimons was borne on the shoulders of six comrades to the Mortuary Chapel, where the Very Rev. Father W. Lenihan, C.C., Arran quay, recited the Office for the Dead. This ceremony over, it was taken to the grave, which is situated in St. Patrick's plot at the north end of the cemetery.

PRESIDENT COSGRAVE'S ORATION.

After the body had been lowered into its last resting place, President Cosgrave delivered the funeral oration.

He said—"At the graveside of this brave officer, Sergeant Fitzsimons, and his gallant comrade, Garda Ward, we ponder for a moment, after having commended their souls to God, to thank Him from our hearts for His goodness in giving us such men—great, gallant souls. May they rest in peace.

"This age in which we live has taken toll of many a good citizen and of many a faithful servant of the State. In that glorious and select band who have sealed their devotion to duty and country by the supreme sacrifice these two heroes occupy a high place. During life members of one of the most gallant institutions of our country—an unarmed force—ready at all times to face death and endure pain in protecting the lives, liberties and property of the people; conscious only of the obligations of their citizenship and the great tradition that they are creating. In death remembered for the splendid gifts which marked their short lives. They were the guardians of all, ready to protect the rights of their slayers as of every other citizen of the State. Their devotion to duty knew of no distinction of persons.

"In the name of this State and on behalf of the people of this State, I pray God to have mercy on the souls of Sergeant Fitzsimons and Garda Ward."

A bugler then sounded the "Last Post," and the mourners left the cemetery.

THE MOURNERS.

The chief mourners were:—

Mr. and Mrs. James Fitzsimons (parents of Sergeant Fitzsimons); John Fitzsimons (brother), Eileen Fitzsimons (sister), Thomas I. Comerton, Belfast; Edward Comerton and James Connerton (cousins); Mrs. McDermott and Mrs. O'Connor, Dublin; P. Ward (brother of Guard Ward), and Richard Neaty and John Neaty (uncles).

A number of beautiful wreaths placed on the grave were inscribed:—

"From Sergeant Keaveney and Guard Corry." "From Comrades, Lower road Station." "In loving memory of a faithful friend and sterling comrade, from his sorrowing Comrades, North Cork District." "From the Officers of the Headquarters Staff, Dépôt," and "From his Comrades in Cork City and County."

THE ATTENDANCE.

Among the members of the Dail present were:—

Thomas Johnson, M. Egan, G. Woulfe, P. Shaw, George Nicholls, F. O Maille (Deputy Speaker), B. O'Connor, D. Hall, Seumas Murphy, Seumas Dolan, P. S. Doyle, S. Lyons, P. J. Duffy, J. McBride, Mrs. Collins O'Driscoll, P. Baxter, Dr. M. Hayes (Speaker of the Dail), R. Mulcahy, M. R. Hefferan, Sean Hennigan, Eamonn Duggan, P. McGoldrick, D. Vaughan, M. Roddy, Conor Hogan, P. Leonard, D. J. Gorey, J. Crowley, A. Byrne, A. Lavin, J. Broderic O'Connell, D. McCullagh, M. J. Hennessy, J. Daly, P. McFadden, R. Irish, D. Morrissey, E. H. Alton, F.T.C.D.; Seumas Dwyer, L. J. Dalton, J. White, A. O'Shaughnessy, Captain W. Redmond. Senators P. W. Kenny, J. T. O'Farrell, J. O'Connor and J. McLaughlin were also present.

Among others present were:—

Captain R. F. Murray, who represented the Minister of Industry and Commerce, and Mr. Sheehan, representing the Prisons Board.

Officers of the Civic Guard present were:—General O'Duffy, Deputy Commissioner Coogan, and Major-General Murphy, Assistant Commissioners Cullen and Walsh, Dépôt Commandant Slack, Chief Superintendents Harrington, Brennan, Neligan, Ennis, Superintendents Fahy, McNeill, Jones, Culleran, O'Brien, Doyle, McCarthy, Horgan, McManus, Ganly, Colvin, Carroll and Hart.

The Army Officers were:—

Lieutenant-General P. McMahon, Chief of Staff, and Major-General Hogan, G.O.C. Eastern Command, and Captain Moynihan.

Clergymen present at the graveside were:—The Rev. Father W. Farrell, P.P.; the Rev. H. O'Callaghan, C.C., James's street; the Rev. Father Landers, Westland Row; the Rev. Father Pigott, C.P., and the Rev. Father Kennedy, C.P., The Rev. Dr. Denham Osborne also was present.

General O'Duffy, Chief Commissioner of the Civic Guard, will attend the funeral of Guard Ward at Nobber, County Meath, to-day. The Guards' Brass and Reed Band from the Dépôt will be present.

CORK HARBOUR BOARD'S SYMPATHY.

At yesterday's meeting of the Cork Harbour Board, Mr. McMullen in the chair, Mr. B. M. Egan said that he thought it was only right that an expression of sympathy should be passed to the Chief Superintendent of the late Sergeant Fitzsimons, and that they should record the horror and indignation that they felt at the crime committed in Cork on Sunday night.

SAVING THE LANGUAGE.

STORMY MEETING IN DUBLIN.

There were stormy scenes at a meeting in the Mansion House, Dublin, last night, which was held chiefly for the purpose of calling upon the Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Gaeltacht Commission.

Mr. Cathal O'Shannon, who was invited by the Gaelic League to address the meeting, endeavoured to do so, but although he made two attempts neither was successful, the hostile element working itself to their greatest effort in disturbing the meeting. On the other hand, Mr. de Valera was greeted with vociferous applause when he entered the Round Room, and any compliments distributed by the interrupters during the evening went to him.

Finally resolutions were passed calling for the enactment of the linguistic and economic recommendations of the Gaeltacht Commission, and appealing to the clergy, the Press, public bodies and public representatives to co-operate in furthering the cause of the Gaeltacht.

PROBLEM OF THE GAELTACHT.

TIME FOR ACTION.

After Mr. Cormac Breathnach had opened the proceedings in Irish, he called upon Mr. de Valera, who was received with prolonged cheering.

Mr. de Valera declared that the national ideal, no matter in what different forms it might find expression at different times, could only mean the full development of the national individuality. That the national language was a necessary part of that individuality went without saying.

They did not want the language as the speech of a section of the people; they wanted it as the speech of every man and woman who was proud to be Irish. Time was pressing, and the undying glory of saving the language, or the eternal disgrace of letting it die would rest with this generation. If they were going to act, they must act quickly. The problem of the Gaeltacht was mainly economic, but if they solved the economic problem the other problems would solve themselves.

"AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT."

When Mr. J. J. Walsh, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, rose to speak, he was greeted with boos and hisses, and cries of "Up de Valera."

The Chairman, appealing for order, asked the interrupters if they were for or against the Gaelic League.

"We are against the Government," an interrupter shouted, and the Chairman exclaimed, "If you are in favour of the Gaelic League do not interrupt those who come here to assist us."

This appeal was greeted with cheers and counter-cheers, and the Chairman said—"Whether you realise it or not, you are by your interruptions doing great damage to our cause. We have here in our midst the nucleus of a new organisation—young boys and young girls. Are you, by your interruptions and your disturbance here, going to send these out on a career with bitterness and political animosity in their souls. (Cheers.) We want them to get an impression of Gaelic harmony, and I ask you not to show scandal to these young people. (Applause.)

Mr. Walsh was then able to proceed, but with occasional interruptions. He said that that great meeting showed that, regardless of political feelings, they were prepared to stand together in defence of the language, their common heritage. A country without a language was not a country at all. At best it was a province, and no amount of political liberty could alter this simple fact. Every man with a drop of Irish blood in his veins should see to it that no time was lost in the resuscitation of their native language. Those who objected to its revival were determined to put an end to the Irish race as a separate entity.

They were told that the teaching of Irish was compulsory, but the teaching of everything else in school-life was equally so. Those who objected to compulsory Irish never objected to compulsory English, and never even advocated optional Irish when they had their way. They were the whole-hog backers of the English policy. It spoke volumes for the tolerance of the Irish people that men should be permitted to denounce the language of the nation.

DR. HYDE'S SPEECH.

Dr. Douglas Hyde met with considerable interruption when he referred to the setting up of the Gaeltacht Commission by the Government. His declaration that the report of the Commission was the Charter of the Gaeltacht was received with hisses, and when he said that the Government deserved the appreciation of all Irish-Irelanders for establishing it, the interrupters became so noisy that it was very difficult to follow the speaker.

One interrupter shouted, "They can find money for Imperial Conferences, and they cannot find it for the Irish language"; while another cried, "There is no money for the poor or the unemployed."

Dr. Hyde concluded amidst a storm of hisses and boos.

SENATOR INTERRUPTED.

When Senator P. W. Kenny quoted an extract from President Cosgrave's letter to General Mulcahy as indicating the Government's attitude and goodwill towards the Commission, there was considerable interruption and shouts of "Sit down," and "Did you see him in his tights?"

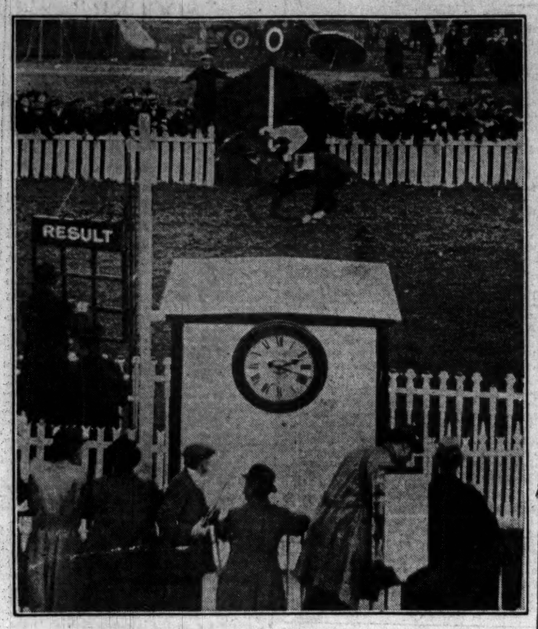
Senator Kenny said that he was not speaking of the Government as a Government, but as a Government that could enforce the recommendation of the Commission. There were people who resented compulsion, but did these people consider the issue at stake, or did they appreciate that action, or inaction, meant life or death to an ancient language.

MORE URGENT THAN SHANNON SCHEME.

Cu Uladh said that they doubted the bonafides of the powers that be. They did not think that they meant business, and if the Government did not put into effect the recommendations of the Gaeltacht Commission they would destroy it. (Cheers.) The Shannon scheme and other Government schemes were well conceived, but the saving of the Gaeltacht was more urgent. A good deal of money was being spent on Imperial Conferences, but the Kinvarra was dearer to the Irish people than Geneva or London. The Executive Council of the Irish Free State could not sit on two stools; one Department was professing to be Gaelic,

IRISH CAMBRIDGESHIRE: HUNTING IN WESTMEATH: CIVIC GUARDS' FUNERAL.

PUBLIC FUNERAL FOR CIVIC GUARDS.—The Procession passing through College Green, Dublin, yesterday.



Colonel A. J. Blake's Fohanaun winning the Irish Cambridgeshire at the Curragh yesterday.

President Cosgrave, Professor O'Sullivan, Mr. E. Blythe, Mr. S. Hughes, Mr. J. J. Walsh, and Mr. Finian Lynch at the funeral of the murdered Civic Guards.

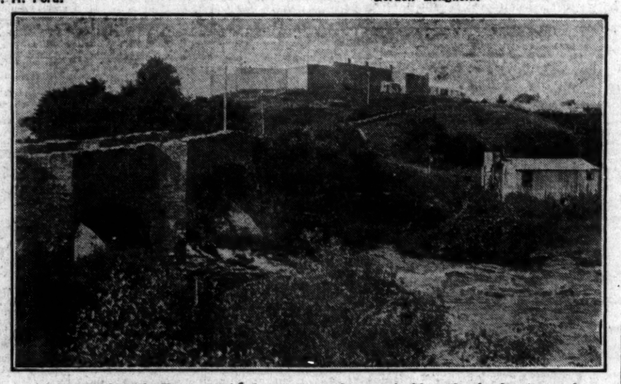
AT THE CURRAGH.—Colonel A. J. Blake (left) and Colonel O'Malley Keyes, Master of the Galway Blazers (right).

FOUR GENERATIONS.—Mr. R. E. Longfield, J.P., D.L., of Longueville, Mallow, Co. Cork, and his wife, daughter of the late Sir William Howard Russell, the War Correspondent, with their son, Major Lewis Longfield, R.A.S.C., and his wife (niece of the late Austin Dobson, the Poet); their grandson, Lieut. Theodore Edmund Longfield (Royal Engineers), and his wife, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Gordon Robertson; and their great-grandson, Richard Anthony Gordon Longfield.

Mr. R. Hirst judging the Yorkshire Canaries at the Bird Show in Dublin yesterday.

Church of Ireland Clerical Society's Meeting.
Sitting: The Rev. B. T. Gahan, the Rev. Canon Willis, the Rev. Canon G. A. Chamberlain, the Rev. Canon C. Smith, and the Rev. Purser Shortt.
Standing: The Rev. Canon H. W. B. Thompson, the Rev. Chancellor McNeile, the Rev. J. S. Wylie, the Rev. G. S. Baker, the Rev. W. D. S. Fletcher, and the Rev. H. Ford.

The Meet of the Westmeath Hounds at Ballinea, Mullingar.

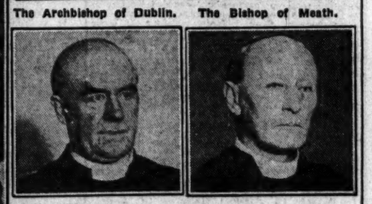


BELLEEK FORT.—A 17th Century erection overlooking the border town of Belleek and a considerable portion of Co. Fermanagh and Donegal, which has been evacuated by the Free State troops. No fewer than seven different forces have occupied this fort since 1920.

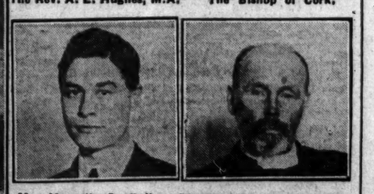
The Archbishop of Dublin. The Bishop of Meath.

The Ulster Horticultural Society's Fruit and Chrysanthemum Show at the Ulster Hall, Belfast.

Mrs. Norman Fields, the wife of the Master of the Westmeath Hounds.



The Rev. A. E. Hughes, M.A. The Bishop of Cork.



Mr. Kenneth C. Bailey, F.,T.C.D. At the Church of Ireland Training College Annual Meeting.

The Rev. H. Kingsmill Moore, D.D., Principal of the College.

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY.

DUBLIN (2RN)—319.1 Metres.

7.30—Talk, Seamus MacCall: "The Evolution of the Irish Nation." 7.45—French Lesson, Mdlle. M. Gindlicelli. 8.0—Mary Maguire (soprano): "Highland Lament" (old Scotch air), "Pyreneen Spinning Song" (arranged Middlemore), "Little Katusha" (Russian folk song), "Gavotte—Mignon" (A. Thomas); Joseph Schofield ('cello): Largo (Handel), Musette (Offenbach), Sagairt tar teorach (Arthur Beckwith (solo violin), The Wireless Orchestra. 9.30—Topical Talk. 9.45—Schubert: Piano duets interpreted by Cecil Dixon and V. Hely Hutchinson. Andante and Variations, Children's March. Characteristic March, No. 2. 10.0—Time, Weather, News. 10.15—The Newport Musical Society. 10.30-1-12.0—The Savoy Bands.

DAVENTRY (5XX)—1,600 Metres.

10.30 a.m.—Time and Weather. 11.0—The Radio Quartet and Cecilia Cash (soprano), David Jenkins (bass), Edith Kelly-Lange (violin). 1.0-2.0 and 2.30-5.0—From London. 5.0—From Manchester. 9.30—From London. 10.10—Shipping Forecast. 10.15-12.0—From London.

BIRMINGHAM (5IT)—491.8 Metres.

3.45—Pianoforte Quintet. 4.45—Nicolina Twigg, M.Sc., "At Home—(2) Greece (Agiala, circa B.C. 600." Aileen Fisher (contralto). 5.15—Children. 6.0—Orchestra. 6.30—From London. 7.40—Same as London. 8.0-12.0—From London.

BOURNEMOUTH (6BM)—306.1 Metres.

11.30-12.0—Organ Recital by Arthur Marston. 3.0—Broadcast to Schools: Mr. C. H. B. Quennell, F.R.I.B.A., "Everyday Life in Wessex in Ancient Times—(9) From the Crusaders to the Black Death." 3.45—Topics. 4.0—Music. 5.15—Children. 6.0—Music. 6.15—For Farmers: Prof. H. T. B. Barker, Director of the National Fruit and Cider Institute, "The Care of Farm Orchards." 6.35—Music. 6.50—From London. 7.40—Same as London. 8.0—Variety—Winnie Vaughan and Roland Merry (original humorous songs and sketches), Clara Alexander (actress-raconteuse), Jerome Murphy (Irish songs and humour), Eddy Reed (original patter artist), The Wireless Orchestra. 9.30-12.0—From London.

CARDIFF (5WA)—353 Metres.

12.30-1.30—Music. 3.0—The Station Orchestra, Laura M. Langharne (vocalist). 4.45—Mr. C. M. Haines, "Playwrights Past and Present—(6) Shaw." 5.0—Pianoforte Recital. 5.15—Children. 6.0—Miss K. Williams, "Service in Guiding." 6.15—From London. 7.40—Same as London. 8.0—West to the Sounding Sea: A programme in honour of famous Welsh Sailors from Madog, the Discoverer of North America, to Commander Evans, of H.M.S. Broke. Nancy Bryant Davies (solo harp), Glanville Davies (baritone), Evan Ty Gwyn (reciter), David Thomas (tenor). 9.0—My Favourite Songs—VIII.: A Recital by Gwladys Naish (soprano). 9.30-12.0—From London.

MANCHESTER (2ZY)—384.8 Metres.

11.30-12.30—Station Quartet. 4.30—Mrs. J. Hilditch, "Tim Bobbin." 4.45—J. Meadows (autopiano recital). 5.0—Lillie Collier (mezzo-soprano). 5.15—Children. 6.0—From London. 7.40—Same as London. 8.0—Lancashire Play Series—II.: "The Partners," by Vincent Douglas. A play in three periods—1880, 1900, 1920. Presented by Victor Smythe. Performed by The Station Repertory Players. 9.30-12.0—From London.

NEWCASTLE (5NO)—312.5 Metres.

4.0—Miss Anna Holm, "Sweets and Savouries." 4.15—Music. 5.15—Children. 6.0—From London. 7.40—Same as London. 8.0—Station Orchestra. Eva Blues (contralto). Owen Thurston (entertainer). 9.30-12.0—From London.

LIVERPOOL (6LV)—288.5 Metres.

4.0—Orchestra. 5.0—Readings from the Poets by H. C. Pearson. 5.15—Children. 6.0-6.20—Light Music. 6.35—From London. 7.40—Same as London. 8.0—From Manchester. 9.30-12.0—From London.

GLASGOW (5SC)—405.4 Metres.

3.20—Broadcast to Schools: A. Farry Gunn and Company in short scenes from "Henry V." Musical item to schools: "Romance" and "Two Dances" (German). 3.55—Wireless Quartet. Christian M'Gregor (pianoforte). 5.0—Topics. 5.15—Children. 6.0-6.2—Weather Forecast for Farmers. 6.15—From London. 6.50—Scottish market prices for farmers. 7.0—From London. 7.40—Same as London. 8.0—Station Symphony Orchestra. Norman Allin (bass). 9.30-12.0—From London.

The great task which still falls for fulfilment is the reconstruction of the lasting assurance of the peace of Europe.—President Hindenburg.

OBITUARY.

MR. NORMAN KOUGH.

We regret to announce that Mr. C. Norman Kough, Barrister-at-Law, died in Mercer's Hospital, Dublin, yesterday morning. Recently Mr. Kough met with an accident when about to enter a taxi-cab in Dame street, and was taken to hospital. Mr. Kough, who had a distinguished career in Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish Bar in 1903. He enjoyed a good practice, and was most popular with his professional brethren and with a large circle of the public. An unassuming manner and a genial personality gained him golden opinions. He was very clever at sketching, and many of his figure drawings were passed round in court to the amusement and admiration of his colleagues.

Presenting his financial statement on Tuesday, the Tasmanian Treasurer declared that Tasmania had turned the corner, financially and economically, and that there would be further taxation reductions.

With the chill off

In the colder weather, some people prefer their occasional glass of Andrews with the chill off.

The next time a little Ill disturbs you, or anyone in your household, mix the corrective glass of Andrews with *warm water* . . . either way, warm or cold, it corrects what is wrong by removing the cause. *Andrews cleanses internally.*

The early days of Winter call for care and personal watchfulness. Now, maybe more than at any other time, one needs the *regular* walk and the *occasional* glass of Andrews to keep well and cheery all through the dark months.

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(F13)

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Operating Characteristics:
Filament current - - 0.25 amps.
Filament voltage - 0.8 to 1.1 volts.
Detector Plate voltage 15 to 30 volts.
Amplifier " " 30 to 60 volts.

Ideal for portable sets as the valve works at full efficiency from a single dry cell.

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38 MARY ST. (late Doyle's).

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Oil is now as cheap as coal and nearly twice as effective.

Full particulars from
MELDRUM BROS. LTD., Temperley, Manchester; OR
T. GOPITHORNE, Metropolitan Buildings, Dublin.

The real danger of our civilisation is that we shall become standardised.—Miss Margery Fry.

GOSSIP FROM THE COURSE.

A DEAD-HEAT AT DERBY.

BAD DAY FOR FAVOURITES.

EMBARGO AND INCA WIN ON OBJECTION.

FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

DERBY, Wednesday Night.

There were some excitements here this afternoon to relieve the gloom of a miserable day, for after Abbot's Smile had finished first by a short head from the dead-heaters, Inca and Embargo, in the race for the Markeaton Plate, both Donoghue, who rode Embargo, and Elliott, who rode Inca, objected, the first for bumping and boring and the other for crossing. Elliott also objected to Donoghue for bumping. The decision of the Stewards was that Abbot's Smile should be disqualified in favour of the dead-heaters, Elliott's objection to Embargo being overruled.

Abbot's Smile was ridden for Lord Dewar by W. Turtle, a young apprentice of Wootton's. He jumped the filly off in front, but at the distance she hung over towards the rails, and in doing so interfered with Embargo. Elliott was just then moving up on Inca on the inside, and he was baulked and had to pull round to the outside. From that point there was a great race between the three, and Abbot's Smile just hung on to pass the post first. There is no doubt that Abbot's Smile was at fault, and it is probable that had she had a clear course Inca would have won.

TRAINED OFF.

Embargo would appear to have trained off. In the Royal Hunt Cup he gave Inca 5lb. and finished half a length in front of her. According to the weight for age scale, he should have improved 9lb. more than the four-year-old filly, but to-day, as she was putting up a 12lb. penalty for having won the Grosvenor Cup last Saturday, he was only giving her 8lb. This, to some extent, explains his failure in the Cambridgeshire, for which he was so much fancied. In this afternoon's race Melon ran well for seven furlongs, but soon after was beaten, as was Runnymede.

The disqualification of Abbot's Smile was the first piece of extraneous luck the ordinary backer has had for some time, for she was a long-price outsider, while the pair who got the race were first and second favourites.

They were, as a matter of fact, the only favourites to win during the day. The winners of the two selling races, the Lady Llama filly and Orpine, were both 100 to 8 chances, and at the same price Tetraset, who beat the hot favourite, Ronsard, in the Rangemore Maiden Stakes was also returned. Tetraset is a good-looking grey Tetrarema colt, who worked his way to the front a long time, and then, holding off Ronsard, beat him by a length. Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, who owns this winner, also ran third with Hyacinth, the nice Hainault filly, whose promise I mentioned to you when she ran for the first time at Birmingham a few weeks ago.

SOLD AT THE DUBLIN SALES.

Another daughter of Hainault in Elfinette was the Chesterfield Nursery. This is a very useful filly, I have mentioned before as being sold at the Dublin sales for 600 guineas, and making 1,500 guineas when she came up in the following month at Doncaster, her buyer being Sir Ernest Tate. It is very likely that she is the best two-year-old in the North of England, where Dobson Peacock trains her for she was in good style from the useful Israfil, with Golden Ermine two lengths behind her. The top weight Rhonia started favourite, but although she ran a good race, considering the bad conditions underfoot, she just missed a place, though had she been driven she would have gained one.

Lord Woolavington's Sandwich was another victory when his son of Achtoi, Alacrity, won the Doveridge Plate by a short head from Alien Prince, 120 lbs. Childs riding a very powerful race on the winner.

TO-DAY'S CHANCES AT DERBY.

The racing to-morrow will not be so good as it has been to-day. The Osmaston Nursery is the most valuable event, and here I like the chance of Voice Box, who was third in the Free Handicap. If he is certainty, however, that he will get the seven furlongs, whereas we have seen the Celandine filly worst at Newbury in conditions very similar to those which will prevail to-morrow afternoon. She has a 10lb. penalty, but even then her weight is only 7st. 2lb. Re-Entry, Residue and Battalion, who is also penalised, can be given chances, but I shall choose the CELANDINE FILLY.

Donoghue rides French Kiss in the Chatsworth Plate, and he has Ribstone and PART ONE to beat. The last-named was unlucky at Birmingham, where he was crowded at the start, and I shall choose him to beat French Kiss. Marie Rocket and Final Wink are a likely pair in the Allestree Welter Handicap, and I expect to see FINAL WINK win.

GALTEE MORE.

FORM HORSES.

DERBY.

1.0—Sun Nymph.
1.30—Sah Luma.
2.0—Abbot's Remorse
(nap).
2.35—Battalion.
3.5—Final Wink.
3.30—Pentland.

Eclipse.

SPECIAL SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY.

Westminster Gazette :—To-day's best — Celandine filly. Double—Sun Nymph and Celandine filly.

Daily Express :—Safety bet — Dolman. Double—Sun Nymph and Celandine filly.

Daily Mirror :—Double — Ribstone and Pentland (nap).

Daily Sketch :—Double—Abbot's Remorse and Pentland.

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IRISH SEASON ENDS.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE SURPRISE.

FOHANAUN'S FINE ACHIEVEMENT.

CANTY'S 3 WINS.

In winning the Irish Cambridgeshire at the Curragh yesterday, and that in very decisive fashion, Fohanaun fully re-established himself in the good graces of those who had lost faith in him consequent on his failures in his previous races this year to reproduce anything approaching his brilliant form of last season, when he carried all before him on this side of the Channel. It was, indeed, a highly meritorious performance for a three-year-old carrying 9st. 4lb., and with the holding state of the going all against him; yet he ran out his race with the resolution and fire, and thus dispelled all doubts as to his ability to stay this very tiring mile.

A BIG DISAPPOINTMENT.

The big disappointment of the race was Polish Patriot, whose presence in the field—which, by the way, numbered nineteen—had a paralysing effect on the wagering; for there seemed to be little or no money for anything except the top weight, with the result that 10 to 1 bar one was freely offered at flagfall, and Polish Patriot left off the hottest favourite in the history of the race. He, however, signally failed to run up to expectations. After going about five furlongs, up to which point he held a good place on the rails, the weight began to tell, and a little further on he was beaten. Obviously he did not relish the soft ground. Not so Fohanaun, who was always going well, and from the moment Wing drove him to the front a furlong out he fairly dominated the position, and his victory was achieved in the style of a real good colt. A wide gap separated him at the winning post from Oiseau d'Or, who plodded on into second place in front of Ragusa, with Duneen close up fourth.

TOY ISLAND.

Backers began the day well when they made Mr. Porta their first choice for the Stewards' Plate, for which Tuesday's winner, Miss Druce, was not pulled out. Fly Fisher was favourite for a long way, and was not deprived of the lead until they had reached the second last flight of hurdles, where Ballyspinner took up the running, but was headed in the run home by Mr. Porta, who won very comfortably, indeed.

Three of the six runners for the Harehill Stirling Plate were staunchly supported, with Toy Island in most demand, but after showing a bold front for about four furlongs he was in difficulties, and Noble Prince, taking the measure of Louvois Girl inside the distance, had plenty to spare passing the winning post. When submitted to auction he was bought in for 200 sovs. The well-backed Toy Island never caused her adherents any uneasiness in the Brownstown Plate, which she won from end to end, from Kneeling Boy, who was far from disgraced in failing to concede nearly 2st. to Mr. Lewis's filly.

The winner is trained by Michael Dawson, who scored again in the succeeding race, the Winter Plate, by the aid of Cuba, who readily accounted for the opposition, of whom the much-fancied Common Good and Nimue cut up in disappointing fashion, and neither could get into the first three. The end came with the Welter Plate, in which Royal Falloch, who seemed to revel in the deep going, raced right away from the favourite, Eager Hen, and three others. He belongs to that good sportsman, Colonel Honner, and gave Joseph Canty his third winning rifle of the day.

The weather was bright, but cold, and the attendance showed a gratifying improvement on that of Tuesday. Details—

1.0—**THE STEWARDS' PLATE** of 300 sovs., of which the second receives 50 sovs. and the third 5 sovs. A handicap hurdle; 2 m.

Mr. J. Morrissey's br. or br. g. MR. PORTA, by Alias—Miss Killian, 4, 10-5 ..... J. Moylan 1
Mr. T. Killian's FALLYSPINNER, 4, 10-5 ..... Mr. J. W. Cleary 2
Miss M. M'Donnell's PEARLMORE, 4, 11-8 ..... W. Colbert 3
Mr. P. W. Shaw's Lomond's Lake, 4, 12-7 ..... W. Redmond 0
Mrs. D. Rogers's Empress Forest, 5, 12-7 ..... W. Beasley 0
Mr. J. Tyrrell's Fly Fisher (7lb. ex.), 5, 9-9 ..... T. Jones 0
Captain W. Molony's Humode, 4, 9-13 ..... Mr. T. B. Cullinan 0
Betting—3 to 1 agst. MR. PORTA, 4 to 1 Pearlmore, 5 to 1 Fly Fisher, 7 to 1 Empress Forest, 10 to 1 Ballyspinner, 20 to 1 each Lomond's Lake and Humode.

Fly Fisher set the pace to Empress Forest, Lomond's Lake, Pearlmore, Humode, Ballyspinner and Mr. Porta, for half the journey, when Mr. Porta took second place, followed by Mr. Porta and Ballyspinner, approaching the last hurdle Mr. Porta headed Fly Fisher, and, leading Ballyspinner by a length, won easily by four lengths; Pearlmore divided second and third, Empress Forest was fourth and Lomond's Lake next. Time—4 mins. 7-1-5 secs.

1.30—**HARE HILL SELLING PLATE** of 100 sovs., of which the second receives 10 sovs. and the third 5 sovs. A handicap; 2 m.

Mr. F. Burke's gr. h. NOBLE PRINCE, by Bookmaker—Captive Princess, 5, 9-4 ..... Joseph Canty 1
Miss P. Mahony's LOUVOIS GIRL ..... 5, 9-1 W. Rea 2
Mr. J. J. Parkinson's ELOQUENT, 5, 9-7 ..... Joseph Hunter 3
Mr. J. Doyle's Ezra, 8, 8-9 ..... D. Doyle 0
Mr. A. H. Macaulay's The Dole, 5, 8-5 ..... D. Burns 0
Mr. D. J. Cogan's Cailin Dubh (7lb. ex.), 7, 7-2 ..... W. Myles 0

(Winner trained by M. C. Collins).
Betting—2 to 1 agst. The Dole, 5 to 2 each Noble Prince and Louvois Girl, 6 to 1 Eloquent, 20 to 1 any other.

The Dole made the running from Eloquent to Ezra, Prince, Louvois Girl and Cailin Dubh, for half the journey, when Eloquent showed in front of Ezra. The Dole and Noble Prince, inside the distance Louvois Girl headed Eloquent, but soon gave way to Noble Prince, who won easily by two lengths; Louvois Girl divided second and third, Ezra was fourth and The Dole next. Time—1 min. 24 secs.

The winner was bought in for 300 sovs.

2.10—**IRISH CAMBRIDGESHIRE** of 1,000 sovs., of which the second receives 150 sovs. and the third 50 sovs. A handicap; 1½ m.

Mr. A. J. Mitchell's ch. c. FOHANAUN, by Glasgerion—Thistle, 3, 9-4 ..... D. Kirwan 2
Mr. W. O. Kay's Oiseau d'Or, Ragusa, Saorstat, Oiseau Blea—Cylindos, 4, 8-3 (car. 8-2) ..... J. Moylan 2
Mr. J. T. Rogers's b. f. RAGUSA, by Argosy—Tristesse, 3, 8-7 ..... W. Hamill 3
Mr. T. Walton's Polish Patriot, 6, 9-3 ..... J. Sirett 0
Col. Honner's King's Falloch, 5, 9-1 ..... James Doyle 0
Mr. H. I. Ussher's Wild Argosy, 5, 8-12 ..... Jos. Canty 0
Mr. A. McCann's Ardsallagh, 3, 8-11 ..... John Doyle 0
Mr. T. P. O'Neill's Erin Green, 3, 8-5 ..... Maj. Shirley's Ettington, 5, 8-3 ..... T. Burns 0
Col. Giles Loder's Red Leg, 3, 8-2 (car. 8-3) ..... W. Parkes 0
Mr. L. Scott's Silvertown, 3, 8-2 (car. 8-3) ..... S. Barrett 0
Mr. E. M'Cartan Mooney's Game Hen, 3, 8-2 ..... D. Ward 0
Mr. John Ryan's Mernault, 3, 7-13 ..... J. H. Harty 0
Mrs. J. H. C. Bartholomew's Buffoon, 3, 7-12 (car. 7-13) ..... Mr. F. M. Morrin 0
Mr. F. Myerscough's Louvaun, 4, 7-9 ..... Mr. J. J. M'Auley's Saorstat, 5, 7-8 ..... W. Norman 0
Capt. R. B. Brassey's Duneen, 3, 7-2 (car. 7-4) ..... P. O'Loughlin 0
Mr. J. G. Hartigan's Trossachs, 5, 7-0 (car. 7-2) ..... W. Rea 0

(Winner trained by Owner).
Betting—2 to 1 agst. Polish Patriot, 10 to 1 each ROMANAUN, Ellington, Mernault and Saorstat, 100 to 8 each Ragusa, Duneen and Wild Argosy, 20 to 1 each Oiseau d'Or, Ardsallagh, King's Falloch, Erin Green, Trinco, Red Leg, and Silvertown, 33 to 1 each Game Hen, Louvaun, and Trossachs, 100 to 1 Buffoon.

From a good start Louvaun made the running from Tinto, Wild Argosy, Oiseau d'Or, Polish Patriot, Ragusa, Fohanaun, Mernault and King's Falloch, after going two furlongs King's Falloch momentarily showed in front, with Wild Argosy, Fohanaun, Oiseau d'Or, Mernault and Ragusa next, and Saorstat and Game Hen heading the rest. At the distance Fohanaun took up the running, pursued by Oiseau d'Or, Ragusa, Saorstat, and Game Hen, and, never afterwards being headed, won easily by six lengths, four lengths divided second and third, Duneen was fourth, Red Leg fifth, Game Hen sixth, Saorstat seventh, Trossachs eighth, Polish Patriot ninth, and Ettington tenth. Louvaun slipped up and threw his rider a furlong from home. Time—1 min. 51 2-5 secs.

2.40—**BROWNSTOWN PLATE** of 150 sovs., of which the second receives 15 sovs. and the third 5 sovs. Weight for age, etc. 5 f.

Mr. C. T. Lewis's br. f. TOY ISLAND, by Achtoi—Treasure Isle, 3, 8-5 ..... J. Sirett 1
Mr. W. Coffey's KNOCKLONG BOY, 4, 10-5 ..... A. Barrett 2
Capt. Dixon's FAIR HEAD, 3, 8-5 ..... M. Wing 3
Mr. J. J. Parkinson's Mirabeau, 3, 8-9 ..... Jno. Doyle 0
Mr. D. Mahony's Chesmir, 4, 7-7 ..... D. Doyle 0
Mr. J. J. Murphy's Andy, 4, 7-7 ..... Jas. Doyle 0

(Winner trained by Dawson.)
Betting—6 to 5 agst. TOY ISLAND, 7 to 2 Fair Head, 4 to 1 each Knocklong Boy and Andy, 5 to 1 Mirabeau, 100 to 8 Chesmir.

Toy Island jumped off in front of Mirabeau, Andy, Knocklong Boy and Fair Head, and, maintaining all the running, won easily by three lengths;

SPORTING GOSSIP.

A Possible International.

One of the Dominion-born players of English parentage who is considered to have a good chance of getting his Rugby international cap is R. H. Bettington, the Oxford triple Blue, who at one time captained St. Bart's. He was born in New South Wales. A fine scrummager, excellent in line-out, and one of the outstanding players of to-day in the open, he is a most difficult man to stop when going all out, ten yards or so from the opposing side's line.

World's Fly-Weight Championship.

For the first time since Jimmy Wilde lost to Pancho Villa in New York in 1923, a Britisher will fight for a world's title next January, when Elky Clark will meet Fidel la Barba for the fly-weight title which Wilde lost.

It had been supposed that prior to the championship fight Clark would be called upon to meet other American boxers in eliminating contests in the United States, but Tex Rickard, the promoter, cabled to the National Sporting Club asking if the club could vouch for the British champion's qualifications to meet La Barba for the title. The National Sporting Club replied, saying that Clark was the British Champion, was undoubtedly the best man at his weight in the country, and was in every way suited to the projected match. Thereupon the American promoter, satisfied with the British club's endorsement, fixed a contest for January 21st, 1927.

Carlow's New Golf Links.

The Carlow Golf Club, having decided on embarking on an elaborate system of bunkering and improvements on the course at Deer Park, invited Mr. F. G. Hawtree and Mr. J. H. Taylor to inspect the lay-out of the course and submit plans for the bunkering. J. H. Taylor is the old-time open champion, and, in conjunction with his partner, should succeed in getting his best work into the course, for the conformation of the ground lends itself to scientific and artistic bunkering. They will visit Deer Park this morning at 9.30.

Scotland's Enterprise.

Already Scotland is preparing for the international Soccer match with England. It does not take place until April, but the magnificent grand stand at Hampden Park, which already holds 5,500, is to be enlarged to bring its capacity up to 8,250. The Hampden ground is one of the best football grounds in the world.

Moseley's New Fly Half-Back.

Geoffrey C. Taylor, the Gloucester and English international trials fly half-back, who is now living at Warwick, has joined the Moseley Club. He has been invited to play against the London Welsh in London on Saturday. Taylor played for England against The Rest at Twickenham last January, and injured an ankle, having been out of the game since.

When Ranji was a Youth.

The first two names in the South Punjab eleven which drew with the M.C.C. are the Maharajah of Patiala and Colonel K. M. Mistri. The latter is the brilliant left-handed Parsee batsman who came over here with the All-India team, and who in 1898 scored 255 for Patiala against Umballa. He and Brockwell—then coaching for the Maharajah—started the batting, and "Ranji" joined Mistri when the latter was 160 not out. The future Jam Sahib made the pace so hot that by the time the exemplary manner in which Mistri had been sent back for 255. Ranjitsinhji eventually finished up with 257 not out to his credit, so these two batsmen were responsible for 512 of Patiala's huge total.

Sales at the Curragh.

During an interval of racing at the Curragh yesterday, Cygdar, b. g., 4 yrs., by Cygnus—Dark Eyes, was sold to Mr. P. Carroll for 85 guineas. At the same time Hermetic, who was awarded the Mountjoy Plate on Tuesday, following the disqualification of Ballywirra, was submitted for auction and bought in for 160 sovs.

JERPOINT'S EASY WIN AT CHELTENHAM.

WATERFORD GLASS II. TAKES COTSWOLD 'CHASE.

1.30—**OLEEVE SELLING STEEPLECHASE** of 110 sovs. Second 15 sovs. 2 m. and a few yds.

Mr. W. E. Robinson's b. g. HERE'S HOPING, by Irawaddy—Electric Bell, 4, 12-1 ..... W. Gurney 1
Sir W. F. Carmichael Anstruther's GRIS DE LIN, 5, 11-11 ..... W. Grigson 2
Mr. C. D. Beachy's GREENOGUE, 4, 11-5 ..... T. Piggott 3
Also ran—Dutch Doll (T. Rees), Boomerang (J. Goode), Magic Blue (Owner), Off 3.31. (Winner trained by Hall.)

Betting—"Sporting Life"—11 to 10 agst. HOPING, 7 to 1 each Dutch Doll and Greenogue, 100 to 8 any other. "Sporting Chronicle"—Same. Won by three lengths; same.

2.0—**SOUTHAM SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE** of 150 sovs. Second 35 sovs. 2 m.

Mr. J. E. Cottrell's ch. g. BUSH COMMON, by Prince Palatine or Sunfire—Prefrontal, 5, 10-4 ..... Mr. G. E. Strong's POMMEL, 5, 11-3 ..... H. Graves 1
Mr. F. W. Wilmot's MR. BUMBLE, 5, 11-3 ..... T. O'Sullivan 3
Also ran—Cocker (D. Dick), Beech Martin (M. Theliat), Merry Lad (J. Anthony), Princess Palatine (W. Parvin), Pivotal (R. Piggott), Plumado (E. Brown), Stream (F. Hay), Duffy (T. Morgan), Bennett (—), Amy Excuse (L. Rees), Nothing Higher (G. Goswell), King's Pleasure (E. Foster), Kissing Song (W. Smith), Honest John (S. Cole), Sherby (J. Cotter), Boyne Water (J. Hamey). Off 2.2. (Winner trained by Gilbert.)

Betting—"Sporting Life"—4 to 1 agst. Mr. Bumble, 9 to 2 Nothing Higher, 6 to 1 each Plumado and Pommel, 8 to 1 each Beech Martin and Merry Lad, 100 to 7 any other. "Sporting Chronicle"—Same.

Won by a length; a length and a half. His last hurdle was overruled.

2.30—**CHELTENHAM HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE** of 200 sovs. Second 20 sovs. and third 10 sovs. 2 m. and a few yds.

Mr. J. M. Barbour's (jun.) g. g. JERPOINT, by Rob Roy—Mithria, 6, 12-0 ..... T. Foster 1
Mr. M. C. Bell's ODO, 5, 12-0 ..... F. Gurney 2
Mrs. H. A. Brown's BRUFF BATTLE, 5, 10-7 ..... Also ran—Hackdene (R. Burford), Captain de Wend Fenton (Owner), Castle Castle (Mr. P. Dennis), Prince Cadmus (Owner), Castle's Trail (J. Ryan), Sherston (Major Cavenagh), Artillery (Mr. R. Bennett), East Africa (W. Parvin). Off 2.32. (Winner trained by Bickley.)

Betting—"Sporting Life"—2 to 1 each agst. JERPOINT, Castle's Trail and East Africa, 100 to 6 any other. "Sporting Chronicle"—Same.

Won by six lengths; a bad third.

3.0—**AMATEUR RIDERS' HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Second 10 sovs. 2 m.

Mrs. A. J. Mitchell's gr. g. ICARUS, by Royal Canopy—Unfortunate, 5, 12-12 ..... Mr. T. Mitchell 1
Lord Coventry's RACKWAY, 6, 11-8 ..... Mr. West 2
Mr. G. Reed's WINDCOTE, 6, 12-0 .....

Also ran—Patos (Owner), Browborough (Owner), More Pride (Mr. G. Evans), The Monk (Mr. R. Bennett), Flying Wizard (Owner), Dieton Mute (Mr. Kenard), Peatman (Mr. G. Harvey), Monsieur Racon (Mr. Usher), Oblivion (Owner). Off 3.1. (Winner trained by Mitchell.)

Betting—"Sporting Life"—2 to 1 agst. More Pride, 9 to 2 Windcote, 5 to 1 Rackaway, 8 to 1 each ICARUS and The Monk, 100 to 7 any other. "Sporting Chronicle"—Same.

Won by two lengths; a head.

3.30—**COTSWOLD STEEPLECHASE** of 105 sovs. Second 15 sovs. and third 5 sovs. 3m.

Mrs. G. Pease's b. g. WATERFORD GLASS II., by Water Shed—Lady Mary, a, 12-8 ..... E. Foster 1
Mrs. K. Mackay's NERO IV., a, 11-8 G. Goswell 2
Mr. M. D. Blair's MASTER OF ARTS, a, 12-13 ..... L. Rees 3
Also ran—Blastino (Owner), Duck Gun (G. Calder), Ballymackmay (F. Gurney), Malmail (R. Pulford), Stunning (W. Stott). Off 3.31. (Winner trained by Pease.)

Betting—"Sporting Life"—2 to 1 agst. WATERFORD GLASS II., 11 to 4 Someday, 7 to 2 Master of Arts, 100 to 8 any other. "Sporting Chronicle"—Same.

Won by one length; a bad third.

4.0—**ROSEHILL MAIDEN THREE-YEAR-OLD HURDLE RACE** of 200 sovs. Second 20 sovs. and third 10 sovs. 1½m.

Mr. J. Hamer's ch. g. DESERT SHEIK, by All Alone—Panda, 10-10 ..... Mr. R. C. Haggett's MR. SPEAKER, 10-10 ..... Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw's PAGAN CHIEF, 11-3 ..... D. Dick 3
Also ran—Junior Bede (F. Brookes), Silver Reine (R. Burford), Polizar (W. Parvin). (Winner trained by East.)

Betting—"Sporting Life"—Evens Pagan Chief, 2 to 1 agst. DESERT SHEIK, 5 to 1 Silver Reine, 100 to 8 any other. "Sporting Chronicle"—Same.

Won by a neck; a bad third.

Major Hezlet's 71.

Major Charles O. Hezlet, the Irish Open champion, yesterday won the bogey competition of the Automobile Golfing Society, on the Royal Mid Surrey Club's course, with 2 up. Major Hezlet, who played off plus 4, did the eighteen holes in 71.

The match between Mr. P. Allden's well-known hurdler Gondolier and Mr. Turpin's Baalbek will take place at the next Sandown Park Meeting, to be held on December 3rd and 4th. The respective owners will ride, and Gondolier will concede 7lb. to Mr. Turpin's gelding.

Hector Robertson, the English jockey now riding in Egypt, rode three winners at the Cairo Meeting last Saturday for Langford's stable, these being his first three mounts since landing in that country.

BAD WEATHER AT DERBY.

1.0—**BREADSALL SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs. Second saves entrance. 7 f.

Mrs. T. Gallelly's LADY LLAMA FILLY, by Sol—Lady Llama, 3, 6-5 ..... G. Baines 1
Mrs. A. M. Pape's OH, LUMMY, 3, 6-5 .....

H.H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's CKEVECOEUR II., 4, 9-5 ..... S. Donoghue 3
Also ran—Chinese (J. Dines), Pendor (J. Leach), Helmand (C. Gray), Pomander (N. Carroll), Bull's Eye (M. Beary), Travelled Boy (S. Ferryman), Oversseer (F. Fox), Bella Do (J. Taylor), Heath (F. Winter), Flaxley Green (J. Caldwell), Lenwin (A. Berry). Off 1.35. (Winner trained by Ham Shaw.)

Betting—"Sporting Chronicle"—4 to 1 agst. Heah, 5 to 1 each Bella Do, Overseer and Helicaster, 6 to 1 Overseer, 7 to 1 Pendor, 100 to 8 LADY LLAMA FILLY or any other. "Sporting Life"—Same.

Won by a length; half a length. Pomander was fourth and Flaxley Green last.

There was no bid for the winner.

1.30—**BELPER SELLING HANDICAP PLATE** of 300 sovs. Second saves entrance. 1m.

Mr. F. J. Benson's b. g. ORPEN, by Orpen—Elevation, 6, 6-11 ..... P. Serby 1
Mr. M. Weil's CAPITOLIUS, 4, 12-2 ..... F. Lane 2
Mr. B. Warner's RUM AND COFFEE, 4, 7-12 ..... F. Donoghue 3
Also ran—Flavius (J. Taylor), Phantom Harry (R. Perryman), Aerostar (J. Brown), Merry Bull (H. James), Repaid (J. Brennan), Theology (H. Leach), Avatar (—), Memories (J. Dines), Tinganza (A. Burns), Stoneleigh (L. Read). Off 1.32. (Winner trained by Hackett.)

Betting—"Sporting Chronicle"—5 to 2 agst. Theology, 5 to 1 Avatar, 6 to 1 Repaid, 7 to 1 each Rum and Coffee and Fond Memories, 100 to 8 ORPEN or any other. "Sporting Life"—Same.

Won by a short head; half a length. Fond Memories was fourth and Merry Bull last.

There was no bid for the winner.

2.0—**MARKEATON PLATE.** A handicap of 500 sovs. Second 50 sovs. 1 m.

H.H. Maharaja of Patiala's ch. c. EMBARGO, by Argosy—Elland, 3, 8-10 ..... S. Donoghue 4
Mr. K. Walker's ch. f. INCA, by Invincible—Belona, 4, 8-6 ..... Elliott 6
Mr. H. Stobart's WYKEHAM, 5, 7-13 .....

Lieut.-Colonel Birkin's First Edition, 4, 7-11 ..... W. Murray's Melon, 3, 7-11 ..... T. Weston 0
Mr. T. F. Ryan's Congo, 4, 7-10 ..... P. Beasley 0
Captain J. Homfray's Sandbank, 5, 7-7 ..... F. Fox 0
His Majesty's Runnymede, 4, 7-6 ..... F. Fox 0
Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen's Hatamen, 3, 6-12 .....

Sir H. Bird's Gallop King, 3, 6-12 ..... W. Alford 0
Mr. M. Weil's Irish Eagle, 4, 6-9 ..... A. Berry 0
Mrs. J. Bancroft's Tabernacle, 5, 6-5 ..... A. Burns 0
Lord Dewar's Abbot's Smile, 3, 6-11 W. Turtle, disq.

Off 2.2. (Embargo, Inca, Fitch; Inca by Gay Crusader—Hermetic, by Gay Hermit—Hermitage, by Gay Crusader—Hermia, by Gay Hermit—Hermitage, by Gay Crusader—Hermia, by Gay Hermit—Hermitage, by Gay Crusader—Hermia

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ON TOUR.

LIGHT BLUES WIN BY SEVEN POINTS.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO CAMBRIDGE FULL-BACK.

A regrettable accident to J. P. Whitham, Cambridge University full back, who was in the Cambridge University team which defeated Dublin University's tour at Cambridge yesterday, may not be seen in progress only fifteen minutes when, following up a punt, he collided with Radcliffe and broke his left leg.

Cambridge University, however, held the balance of the game, and the speed of their three-quarter backs enabled them to win by 15 points to 8.

Dublin gave the home University a hard game throughout. There was little to choose between the packs, but outside the scrummage Cambridge undoubtedly held the balance. Sobey and Lewis combining splendidly, and rendering great service during their third line moving.

The Dublin backs frequently exploited the reverse pass, and McIntosh was always prominent, while the three-quarter backs were quick to make ground, but their weakness was on the wings, where their speed was not sufficient to counteract the Cambridge swerves, and it was generally one of the Dublin inside men who dashed across to check a score.

This was a great blow to Cambridge when they lost their full back, for the accident will undoubtedly affect their subsequent playing against Oxford a month hence. Despite the handicap, Cambridge had the better of the game in the second half, and, with better defence, particularly good, they won handsomely on their merits.

Cambridge started briskly, and after three minutes Wallace made a cross punt, and the ball, bounced out to the left, Newell scored behind, Radcliffe adding. After some mid-field play Dublin settled down, and the ball came out to Cherry, who beat over, but McIntosh's kick was charged down. A few minutes later came the accident to Whitham, Gibson took his place.

Dublin held the balance for some time after this, and some clever short passing resulted in a try by Wallace, converted. Cambridge made strenuous efforts, and nearly scored again before half-time, when Dublin led by 8 points to 5.

Early in the second half Taylor twice ran well for Cambridge, but just failed to reach the line. Cambridge then rushed the ball in the loose, and Hamilton-Smythe touched down for a try, which was converted. Cambridge continued to have the better of the game, and Newell, running strongly, dribbled forward past the full back, but was checked by Bird, and the ball went dead. Cambridge did most of the attacking, but the greasy ball and turf frequently checked the players.

Dublin, however, were close when Newell, getting away at the centre, outpaced his rivals, but cleared Radcliffe to score a fine try behind the posts, which Burrowes goaled, and Cambridge won by 2 goals (15 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

The teams were:—

Cambridge University—J. P. Whitham (Sherborne and Pembroke); W. J. Taylor (Epsom and Trinity), A. J. Hamilton-Smythe (Haileybury and Trinity), R. Wallace (Harlow and Trinity), A. Newell (Perse and St. John's); W. H. Lewis (Christ's College, Brecon, and Pembroke), H. Radcliffe (Bedford and St. John's); C. S. Barlow (Clifton and Caius), F. Gibson (Uppingham and Trinity), A. D. Allen (Clifton and Caius), G. H. Sandbach (St. Andrew's, South Africa and Selwyn), J. Wakefield (Sedbergh and Trinity), A. J. Williams (Monmouth and Trinity), H. Savage, South Africa, and Caius), G. B. Cochlan (Rugby and Clare).

Dublin University—R. Radcliffe; T. J. Odbert, Shrewsbury, and Trinity), A. J. Millen; J. Cherry, R. S. McIntosh and R. St. J. Lyburn; C. M. Buchanan, J. H. Wallace, R. B. Pike, K. S. Hood, J. T. Soul, A. H. Pike, J. McGuire.

LEINSTER JUNIORS' TRIAL MATCH.

THE TEAMS.

On Thursday, 25th inst., the Leinster Junior Interprovincial Trial Match will be played at Lansdowne road between teams representing Dublin and country clubs. The sides have been chosen as follow:—

DUBLIN XV.

Full-back—R. F. Larring (Wanderers).

Three-quarter backs—2 J. C. Hewat (Dublin University), 3 M. K. Mofsowitz (Dublin University), 4 T. Cremin (Bective Rangers), 5 B. R. Towers (Blackrock).

Half-backs—6 W. Healy (Blackrock College P. and P.), 7 J. P. Kenny (Blackrock College P. and P.).

Forwards—8 C. Downes (Bective Rangers), 9 R. P. Hanrahan (Lansdowne), 10 W. C. Harrison (Clontarf), 11 E. Highton (Malahide), 12 C. J. Kenna (Bective Rangers), 13 M. Maher (R. and S.F.C.), 14 P. O'Reilly (Blackrock College P. and P.), 15 C. R. Smith (Wanderers).

COUNTRY XV.

Full-back—16 J. E. Considine (Carlow).

Three-quarter backs—17 J. Mahon (Rockfield), 18 R. McConchy (Carlow), 19 J. Fitzgerald (Kilkenny), 20 J. H. Ferris (Longford).

Half-backs—21 Dr. P. McGowan (Balbriggan), 22 J. J. Callanan (Longford).

Forwards—23 R. Anderson (Athy), 24 W. Ferguson (Kilkenny), 25 Dr. R. W. Harte (Ennis-Cordell (Kilkenny), 26 R. J. Hannagan (Carlow), 27 F. Hodnett (Navan), 28 C. J. Lett (Enniscorthy), 29 G. McBeth (Bagenalstown), 30 J. J. O'Donnell (Bray).

The players will be numbered as above, and no alterations in the teams will be notified to the Press on the morning of the match. Dublin will play in blue and the Country in their club colours

ULSTER V. MUNSTER.

THE ULSTER TEAM.

At Belfast yesterday the following team was selected to represent Ulster in the match against Munster at Ravenhill on November 27th:—

W. E. Crawford (Lansdowne and Malone); A. C. Douglas (Instonians), G. V. Stephenson (N.I.F.C.), R. M. Byers (N.I.F.C.), J. H. Gaze (Queen's University); another, J. M. Atkinson (N.I.F.C.); W. F. Brown (N.I.F.C.), H. Copeland (Instonians), J. G. Dick (Instonians), G. A. McIlwaine (Cambridge University), J. McVicker (Collegians), H. W. Vicker (Collegians), C. T. Payne (N.I.F.C.), N. Ross (Malone).

Owing to injuries sustained last Saturday, F. S. Heaslip was not considered. The position of scrum half was not filled.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS, THE COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.

	Points.		Points.
Hampshire	6	Middlesex	5
		Notts, Lincolnshire, and Derbyshire	5
Leicestershire	31		
Sussex	12	Eastern Counties	8
Warwickshire	18	North Midlands	3

WELSH TRIAL MATCH.

Probable Welsh XV. 38 Anglo-Welsh 3

CLUB MATCHES.

Cambridge Univ.	15	Dublin University	8
Bristol	19	Devonport Services	16

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

Old Galwegians v. Lansdowne "A" ..... Galway.
Kilkenny v. Bective Rangers ..... Kilkenny.
Mountjoy School v. Dublin University 3rd "A" ..... College Park.

Lansdowne (v. Galwegians)—W. E. Crawford; T. V. Harris, G. P. Hogan, M. R. Kelly, E. J. Lightfoot; H. C. Dodds, J.-T. Moran; J. C. Hemingway, W. G. Browne, F. Conroy, J. Cullen, J. McEnery, T. O. Pike, C. E. Poulter, W. W. Rossiter.

HANDBALL.

G.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

At Inchicore yesterday A. Finn (D.M.G.) qualified for the final of the Intermediate Hard Ball Championship by defeating L. Sherry (Bray) by 21-13, 21-4, 21-15.

The D.M.G. player was in his best form, but his service very severe. At one period he put up 31 aces without losing his hand. On the form displayed he is likely to make matters interesting for senior players next season.

At the Castle, J. Scanlan (G.H.Q.) showed improved form in his match against K. Daly (Clontarf) in the Junior Hard Ball Championship, defeating his 21-8, 21-10.

At Waterford on Sunday the second portion of the rubber for the All Ireland Soft Ball Singles (semi-final) was played between M. Batterberry (Munster champion) and J. M'Ternan (Connacht champion). In the opening portion at Roscommon M'Ternan won five games and Batterberry one. The games on Sunday were hard fought, the match lasting about two hours. Batterberry won the six games he required outright by 21-13, 21-14, 21-15, 21-17, 21-13.

At Urlingford, Co. Kilkenny, the second portion of the rubber for the final of the Hard Ball (Double) championship was played between J. J. Bowles and S. J. Gleeson (Munster champions) against P. Dalton and J. Lucas (Leinster champions). In the opening portion of the rubber at Limerick the Munster champions won four games and the Leinster pair two. After six games had been played on Sunday the Munster men got the three games they required by 5-21, 9-21, 21-12, 17-21, 21-17, 21-12.

A meeting of the All Ireland Standing Committee will be held at 68 Upper O'Connell street, Dublin, on Saturday night, at 8 o'clock.

HOCKEY.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURE.

Maids of the Mountain v. Queen's University. Merrion road, 3.15 p.m.

TEAMS FOR TO-DAY.

Queen's University—Misses O'Neill, Hutchinson, Dodgers; Roome, Monypenny, Moffett; Shillington, MacGregor, Watson, Strahan, Moffett.

Maids of the Mountain—Misses N. Stoker; M. Mahony, D. Carey; Balfe, Moore, M. Balfe; Goff, M. Bethell, M. Wilson, G. Robinson, P. Boyd.

OLD COLLEGE.—Practice to-day, Park avenue, 3.30 p.m.

IRISH LABOUR AND THE ELECTIONS.

A joint meeting of the National Executive of the Irish Labour Party and Trades Union Congress and the Labour members of the Oireachtas was held at Leinster House, Dublin, yesterday. Several matters connected with the policy of the Labour Party were discussed, special attention being given to political organisation, the arrangement of conferences for the selection of candidates for the various constituencies, and the Party's policy in regard to bills at present before the Dail. Constituency conferences to select candidates will be held at Tipperary on November 28 and at Kildare on December 5.

If I thought I was going to listen for the remainder of my life to broadcast speeches from Parliament I should be inclined to do away with my wireless set.—Sir Arthur Stanley.

COURSING.

DROGHEDA AND SLANE—TO-DAY.

The Drogheda and Slane meeting will be held to-day at Donacarney (Drogheda). The draw is:—

Judge—Mr. M. F. Davin. Slipper—D. Egan.

DONACARNEY STAKES—for 13 puppies. Winner, £21; second, £9 5/-; two dogs, £2 16/- each.

Mr. M. McShane's Connemara agst. Mr. V. McDonough's Rechibite.

Mr. C. Sullivan's Strange Baird agst Mr. P. W. Feely's Charcoal.

Mr. W. Durnin's Royal Time agst. Mr. W. Swan's Hard to Christen.

Mr. C. Sullivan's Strange Barry agst. Mr. M. McDonnell's Boyne Battle.

Mr. H. McAlinden's Four Aces agst. Messrs. Smith and Larkin's Sheet Lightning.

Mrs. B. Sherry's Koko agst. Mr. W. Schole's Smart.

Mr. J. O'Neill's Magic May, a bye.

TREDAGH STAKES (and Lanzan Cup)—For 8 all-ages. Winner, £16; second, £8.

Mr. E. Flynn's Dev agst. Mr. J. Waller's Midnight Sniper.

Mr. J. Kennedy's Misbehaviour agst. Miss T. Russell's Master Jeddie.

Mr. J. Bell's Son of Erin agst. Mr. J. Shaw's Stop Flirting.

Mr. P. J. McNamara's Bluette agst. Mr. H. McAlinden's Mongol.

GLEN STAKES—For 16 all-ages. Winner, £19; second, £9; two dogs, £2 each.

Mr. H. McAlinden's Four Monarchs agst. Mr. J. Keenan's Rock Daniel.

Mr. P. J. McNamara's Blue Monday agst Miss Kane's Jig-Saw.

Mr. B. Lynch's The High Level agst. Dr. Donegan's Colorado.

Mr. J. Murray's Mountain Man agst. Mr. V. J. Reaniere's Rye Revelry.

Mr. G. Fitzharris's Ben Head agst. Mrs. E. O'Brien's One Tune.

Mr. P. W. Feely's Calomel agst. Messrs. Cooney and Mathews' Stephen's Choice.

Mr. P. Clarke's Musical Clock agst. Mr. R. Elphinstone's Elopement.

Mr. J. Pepper's Hoathstown Star agst. Miss McAllister's Mah Jong.

First brace in slips at 12 o'clock.

CAPPAWHITE—YESTERDAY.

Judge—Mr. M. F. Davin. Slipper—R. J. Redmond.

HIGH PARK STAKES—For 10 dog and bitch puppies. Winner, £16; second, £6 10/-; third, £2 10/-.

Mrs. W. Quinn's r. f. d. Queer Times (Three Speed—Waltzaway VI.) beat Mr. R. Hayes' bd. d. Creoir Boy (Final Flight—Bellamona).

Mr. P. O'Dwyer's r. d. Oola Hill Boy (King Karl—Maid of the Mountains) beat Mr. J. Currid's be. d. Blue Dun (Transom—Queenie's Delight).

2nd Round—Queer Times beat Oola Hill Boy; Manoir beat Merillon; Ruby Lass a bye.

3rd Round—Queer Times beat Ruby Lass; Manoir a bye.

Deciding Course—Queer Times beat Manoir.

LADIES' STAKE—For 8 bitch puppies. Winner, £15; second, £5.

Mr. M. Ryan's bk. b. Galbally Lass (Cheerful Speed—Lady Dewar) beat Mr. W. Doolan's bd. b. Mustard Roll (Mutton Caller—Rosaka Belle).

Mr. J. Hennessey's bd. and w. b. Careful Ciss (Horace Wheatley—Another Tune) beat Mr. J. Raleigh's bd. b. Lady Karl (King Karl—Mona).

Mr. W. Stapleton's f. and w. b. Spotted Queen (Jedderfield—Mavis) beat Mr. P. O'Gorman's r. or f. b. Lady Beadex (Bended Dick—St. Expedite).

Mr. E. Leahy's bd. b. Leisure (Guards Brigade—Question) beat Mr. P. O'Toole's f. b. Knockbrane Lass (Hidden Hero—Rebel Lady).

2nd Round—Galbally Lass beat Careful Ciss; Leisure beat Spotted Queen.

Deciding Course—Galbally Lass beat Leisure.

GREENFIELD STAKES AND PUREFOY CUP (presented by Mr. W. E. Purefoy) (present holder, Mr. T. Fitzgerald)—For 6 all-ages. Winner, £13; second, £5.

Mr. J. Dore's bk. d. Captured Hawk (Spotted Hawk—Coming Capture) beat Mr. S. O'Grady's f. d. Dump Down (Babylon—All Alone III.).

Mr. M. Gleeson's bd. d. May's Gift (Ocean Boy II.—Glittering Jewel) a bye. Mr. M. Magner's bd. d. Flying Bertie (Victorious Shawn—Our Maureen), absent.

Mr. M. Coffey's f. d. Bird Hill Lad (Royal Dictator—Lass o' Laughter) beat Mr. E. Leahy's bd. b. Eve's Birthday (Staff Officer—Discord).

2nd Round—Captured Hawk beat May's Gift; Bird Hill Lad a bye.

Deciding Course—Bird Hill Lad beat Captured Hawk.

CAPPAWHITE STAKES—For 16 all-ages. Winner, £25; second, £10; third, £2 10/-; fourth, £2 10/-.

Mr. Gleeson's Guard of Honour beat Mr. T. O'Toole's Charleville Boy.

Mr. T. O'Dwyer's Sunville Boy beat Mr. J. O'Brien's Harmonious Prince.

Mr. M. O'Dwyer's Churchview Prince beat Mr. S. MacCommahaign's Corca Bhascinn.

Mr. E. Ryan's Purple Shade beat Mr. J. Hennessey's Coron Boy.

Mr. P. Schofield's Liam's Choice beat Mr. D. Quinlan's Gannon Castle.

Mr. Ryan's Roseboro' beat Mr. D. A. Barry's Bouchaill Gurm.

Mr. W. Ryan's Mr. A. beat Mr. J. Meehan's Miranda Agnes.

Mr. T. Aherne's Mauntac beat Mr. R. V. Ryan's Rusticana.

2nd Round—Sunville Boy beat Guard of Honour; Churchview Prince beat Purple Shade; Roseboro beat Liam's Choice; Mauntac beat Mr. A.

3rd Round—Sunville Boy beat Churchview Prince; Roseboro beat Mauntac.

Deciding Course—Sunville Boy beat Roseboro'.

MILK AS CARRIER OF DISEASE.

ISSUE OF LICENCES TO VENDORS SUGGESTED.

Giving evidence at the meeting of the Committee on Milk Supply in the Free State, in Government Buildings, Upper Merrion street, Dublin, yesterday, Dr. W. Sterling Berry, Medical Inspector, Department of Local Government and Public Health, stated that the Sanitary (Veterinary Inspectors) 1919 Order should be made compulsory all over the Free State, as his experience was that where the Order was in force a great improvement had taken place. In order to minimise the risk of milk-born epidemics, he advised that the discharge from hospital of persons who had suffered from any disease which could be carried by milk should be notified to the County Medical Officer of Health.

He recommended a rigorous inspection of places where cows were milked when out at grass, and the issue of revocable licences to milk-purveyors in the more important areas. He suggested that, when habits of cleanliness had been thoroughly inculcated, a central milk depôt should be provided in large cities, where all milk intended for human consumption should be pasturised before delivery.

Mr. R. Flannery, Department of Lands and Agriculture, informed the Committee that the Bovine Tuberculosis Order of 1926 was now being enforced in virtually every county in the Free State. He described the form of tuberculosis dealt with under that Order, and the duties of those responsible for reporting affected animals to the local authority and the Department. He outlined the procedure adopted in the event of the detection of such animals, and said that during the seven months to October 30th last, out of 130 samples of suspected milk microscopically examined at the Department's laboratory, six samples were found positive for tuberculosis. He considered routine inspection of cattle most necessary.

KNOCKED DOWN BY 'BUS.

MOTHER'S CLAIM IN BELFAST FATAL ACCIDENT.

In the King's Bench, Belfast, yesterday, an action was brought by Jane Morrison, widow, of 15 Nelson street, Belfast, against Alexander J. Moss, motor omnibus owner, to recover damages for the death of her daughter, Margaret Morrison, which resulted from injuries due to negligence in the driving of a 'bus belonging to the defendant. The defence was a denial of negligence, and it was contended that the deceased girl was guilty of contributory negligence.

Witnesses for the plaintiff gave evidence that the girl had alighted from a stationary tramcar, and was walking towards the opposite side of the road when she was struck by the 'bus, which had gone to the right of the tramcar.

The driver of the 'bus said that he had to "pull out," as there were two stationary tramcars at this point, close to one another, and people had started to stream off the second tramcar as he approached. The girl came out from behind the first tramcar, but, as it was, he had already saved her when she turned or stepped back.

Judgment was given for the defendant, with costs and the payment out of a sum lodged in Court. The plaintiff's solicitor asked for a stay of execution, remarking that there was a question of law involved, and Mr. Justice Brown granted a stay for three weeks on the usual terms.

RAILWAY SUPERANNUATION SCHEME.

The superannuation scheme drawn up by the Great Southern Railways Company, Ireland, was considered at a meeting of trade unions, whose members are engaged in railway work, at the headquarters of the National Union of Railwaymen, Rutland square, Dublin, yesterday. Alderman Dobbin (York), President of the National Union of Railwaymen, presided. As a result of the meeting certain suggestions, which the workers believe would improve the scheme, are to be made at a meeting with representatives of the company.

PRODUCE AND FOOD.

CATTLE.

GLASGOW.—Average numbers of fat cattle forward, but all classes in better demand; prices more in sellers' favour. Top quality bullocks and heifers, current 65/- to 72/-, secondary 48/-. Sheep supplies the same as last week; all classes meet a sharp selling trade at last week's values. Half-bred ewes, 54/-. Cheviots 48/-, black-faced ewes 41/6, Down lambs 72/-, cross-lambs 58/6.

EDINBURGH.—Small supplies of store sheep and cattle; fair trade for sheep. Half-bred lambs sold to 46/-, cross-bogs to 54/-. Slow demand for cattle; black polled bullocks to £22, stirks to £16, Cumberland cows to £31.

WAKEFIELD.—Short supplies, but trade firm. Best small horn sheep and lambs 1/3½ per lb., medium 1/0½ to 1/1, large 1/- to 1/0½, others 6d. to 8d. Best English beef 10d. per lb., secondary 8d. to 9d., cows and bulls 6d. to 8d., Irish 9d. to 9½d. Cattle, 347; sheep, 5553.

GRAIN.

FLOATING GRAIN CARGOES.—BALTIC.—WHEAT cargo market inactive, and prices generally 6d. per quarter lower owing to lack of demand and a further decline in North American freight rates. No. 1 Northern Manitoba afloat shipment November sellers 60/6. No. 2 do. 58/9; Australian December 58/3, January-February 57/6; Plate, spring, no sellers for December 55/9; Roseie (63lbs.) January-February 53/6, Harnsso do. 55/-. Parcels dull at 1/- per quarter declines. No. 1 Northern Manitoba arrived, sold 59/6, October-November sold 57/6, November-December 56/3. Australian sold 55/- per 480lbs. Plate steamers afloat sellers 51/9, and forward up to December-January 51/-, January-February 50/6, February-March 50/-, and December-January 49/10½ per 480lbs. BARLEY dull and featureless, with quotations nominally unaltered. OATS inactive and tendency easier; Plate afloat sellers 24/-, 25/-, as to position; January-February, also February-March 21/-; Chilean December-January 25/- per 320lbs.

MARK LANE CORN.—Dull conditions prevailed at the mid-weekly market, and prices easier for all cereals, particularly breadstuffs, in sympathy with forward weakness. WHEAT declined sharply. No. 1 Northern Manitoba quoted 62/-, No. 2 ditto 61/-, No. 3 mixed Durum 58/3, choice white Kanachi November to 60/6 ex ship, all per 496lbs.; English 11/10 to 12/3 per 112lbs. FLOUR weak; London standard grade 48/6, town whites 49/6, patents 50/6 to 51/6 per sack, delivered in the home counties, with 6d. to 1/- per sack less for deliveries in the London district. Imported, Manitoba patents range from 46/- to 48/9, Minneapolis 47/- to 49/-, Kansas patents 45/- to 46/-, Australian 45/- per 280lbs. ex store. MAIZE steady. Plate landed 34/-, do ex ship 32/3, Plate Cinquantias 37/6 landed per 480lbs. BARLEY inactive; Californian 40/- to 47/-, Chilean Chevelier 52/- to 62/-, ditto brewing 40/- to 48/-, Australian Chevelier 48/-, 50/- ex shore, Smyrna 40/- to 50/- ex ship per 448lbs.; No. 3 Canadian Western 35/- ex ship, Persian ex ship 29/6, landed 31/-, Russian 33/-, Plate 33/-, both ex ship per 400lbs. English malting 9/9 to 11/9 as to sample, feed 9/6 to 9/9 per 112lbs. OATS quiet and easier; La Plata landed 27/6, Algoa ex ship 24/9, Chilean tawny 27/6 to 31/- landed, per 320lbs., English 35/3 to 37/- per 312lbs. MILLETS. OFFALS dull; broad bran quoted 8/3, middlings 9/- to 9/3, fine ditto 10/9, less included, ex mill, feed oatmeal 29/-, light oats 25/3, ground oats 13/3 per cwt. f.o.r. OATMEAL quiet; London made flaked 18/-, rolled oats 17/-, medium, when fine sacks 16/-, coarse, also medium, pinhead and whole groats 16/- ex mill.

LIVERPOOL.—WHEAT—The unexpected sharp decline in Winnipeg and Chicago, with easier Argentine, which had a depressing influence on forward deliveries of wheat here at the commencement of operations, when prices gave way considerably, and, although a slight recovery afterwards took place, values again receded, finishing slightly over the worst point, though showing a heavy fall from Tuesday night, afternoon cables failing to lend encouragement. Quiet parcels of No. 2 Manitoba October-November sold 57/- per quarter, or fully 1d. per quarter decline. Quiet demand of MAIZE inactive, with River Plate October-November quoted 50/6, December-January 50/-, per quarter sellers. Wheat on the spot dull and lower. Maize in spot parcels quiet and River Plate easier at 7/- to 7/0½ per cental. FLOUR quiet, with offers of best straight run unchanged at 46/6 per 280lbs. ex mill. Provincial wheat futures opened 1½d. to 2d. per cental lower for near months and 1d. to 1½d. per cental covered ½d. to 1d., but again moved downwards, and fluctuated moderately, closing quiet at 1½d. to 2½d. per cental loss on the day. Maize options nominally unchanged; values, November 7/-, December and January 6/11 per cental.

GLASGOW.—Wheat easier in all positions, and very quiet; No. 1 Manitoba 58/6 December. Maize rather lower and slow to sell; oats in moderate request at best prices; barley steady, but inactive. Flour—Buyers holding off, and demand very poor.

PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL.—BACON—The demand for all descriptions of bacon remains quiet, but prices are unchanged, with the exception of American, the quotations which are reduced 1/- to 2/- per cwt., light weights being offered at 100/- to 106/-, and heavies at 102/- to 106/- per cwt. HAMS again attract little attention, and prices have given way further to 122/- to 133/- for short cut and 136/- to 140/- for extra skinned. Shoulders, however, 1/- dearer for New York; wilt are at 87/- to 88/- per cwt., with supplies nominal, owing to stocks being practically exhausted, while pickles are steady and unaltered. LARD on the spot, with easier Chicago cables, is offered at 1/- per cwt. decline; prime steam now 62/- to 63/-, and American refined 64/- to 65/- per cwt., but sellers still operate merely for their actual needs. CHEESE steadily held for late prices, but the demand is of only moderate extent. BUTTER continues dull of sale, though late prices are maintained for all descriptions. EGGS quiet, with 26/- to 28/6 per 120 still asked for Irish fresh hen and 21/- duck and 9/- Egyptian.

DUBLIN VEGETABLE.—A very limited arrival of vegetables on this market yesterday, and trade slow at 10/- to 28/- per load for York cabbage, 15/- to 30/- per load Savoy, 1/6 to 1/8 per cwt. Swede turnips.

CORK BUTTER.—The market remains unchanged. Firsts, 139/- to 143/- per cwt., choicest suited 142/-, special dairies extra.

DUBLIN FISH.—One steamer landed 85 boxes, mixed catch resulting mostly, and there were also on market 5 chests lobsters, 200 packages herrings, and a small consignment from country and local hookers and wind travelers, for which demand was fair, following prices:—Large lobsters 18/- to 20/-, seconds 10/- to 12/6, smalls 5/- to 7/6 per set; crabs 30/- to 40/- per 9 pairs; turbot 6d. to 1/- each; cod 5d. to 7/6 each. Box Fish—Plaice 20/- to 30/-, codlin 25/- to 40/- and 60/-, whiting 10/- to 30/-, white soles 30/- to 50/-, lemon soles 20/- to 25/-, dabs 15/- to 20/-, haddock 30/- to 50/-, pollock 20/- to 25/-, hake 20/- to 60/-, ling 15/- to 25/-, gurnar 3/- to 5/- per half-box; herrings averaged 9/- to 11½ per box, and 22/6 to 25/- per barrel.

BILLINGSGATE FISH.—Demand fair; supplies moderate. Soles 30d. to 36d., slips 15d. to 24d. per lb., live eels 12/- to 25/-, dead 10/- to 20/-, per draught; turbot 20/- to 24/-, brill 16/- to 20/-, plaice 10/- to 18/-, halibut 14/- to 22/-, lemon soles 14/- to 20/-, whitings 10/- to 15/-, cod 15/- to 20/-, haddock 4/- to 8/-, hake 8/- to 12/-, skate 6/- to 8/-, haddocks 4/- to 8/- per stone

PRODUCE.

LONDON.—SUGAR—Spot business again generally quiet, but tone of market firm. Imported granulated dearer, and Continental now 29/3. Beetroots crown moves more freely. Cantley, Ely and Ipswich sell 29/9. Forward positions of Continental higher, with few definite offers, and Czechos rather buying back in London, as this important crop is expected to show a deficit of 400,000 tons against last season. India still figures as a potential buyer. Java only recorded firmer markets. White terminal active and firmer; Nov. and Dec. 15/7½, Dec. 15/8, 15/10½, 15/9½ to 15/10½, March 16/6½, 16/7½ to 16/8½, May 16/9 to 16/10½, Aug. 17/0½, 17/1½ to 17/3, Oct. 17/6½. —All fine qualities very firm; common slow. COCOA—Acera sold 41/- to 41/6, broken 1/3 dearer, Arriba 1/4 to 2/1, broken orange 1/4 to 2/9, and stand out lots from 2/10½ to 3/10½ per lb. in bond. RICE—Burma steady, with new crop not to arrive Jan.-Feb. quoted 14/6, and Feb.-March 14/9. SPICE—Pepper steadier; Lampong Oct.-Dec. sold at 10½d. to 11¼d., Jan.-March 10½ to 10½ to 10½; Muntok Jan.-March 11½ to 1/8. JUTE easier; firsts Oct.-Nov. sold down to £30 2/6, Nov.-Dec. £29 15/- to £29 10/- to £29 12/6, Dec.-Jan. £29 10/-, Jan.-Feb. £29 12/6. HEMP—Manila very firm; 2/6 per ton down from shippers sold £48 K and L1 £46. New Zealand fine sold £39 12/6. SHELLAC strong; Dec. sold 225/-, Jan.-March 222/6, and March 225/- to 227/6 227/-. COPRA dull; Straits Dec.-Jan. to Rotterdam sellers £27 5/-. PALM KERNELS—Nov.-Jan. quoted £19 15/-.

RUBBER market quietly steady. Standard sheet spot and Nov. sold 1/0¾ to 1/0¾, Dec. 1/0¾, Jan.-March 1/0¾ to 1/0¾, April-June 1/9 to 1/9¾. OILS—Linseed opened quiet, but irregular prices reported 31/9, Dec. sold 30/10½ to 30/9, Jan.-April 30/10½ to 30/9, May-Aug. 30/6 to 30/9 and 30/6. Rape quiet; crude spot 44/6, refined 46/-. Cotton quiet; crude Egyptian spot 33/-, Bombay 32/6, common edible 39/6. Cocoanut inactive; Ceylon spot 47/-, forward 44/6. Turpentine fair; American spot 60/9, Nov.-Dec. 61/-, and Jan. to June 62/3 per cwt. Petroleum 4d. Rosin unaltered. Tar easier; Archangel quiet, but fully steady; Calcutta to London Nov.-Dec. quoted £17 10/-, Dec.-Jan. £17 7/6; Plate to Hull Nov.-Dec. £16, Dec.-Jan. sold £15 6/3 to £15 5/-, Jan.-Feb. £15. Rapeseed quiet, unaltered. Cottonseed quiet, despite firmness of Egyptian advices. Egyptian black to Hull Nov. sellers £9 5/-, Dec.-Jan. and Feb.-March £9, with white sorts 10/- per ton less. Ground Nuts easier; Coromandel machined Dec.-Jan. sellers £20 7/6, Jan.-Feb. £20 5/-; Chinese decorticated Nov.-Dec. £19, 18/9, Dec.-Jan. £19 16/-; Bombay Dec.-Jan. £19 15/-, and Jan.-Feb. £19 15/9 per ton. TALLOW—In auction 1,853 casks Australasian offered, and with quiet demand 245 casks sold at 6d. to 1/- per cwt. decline on previous sales. Quotations:—Mutton fair to fine 40/- to 43/-, beef ditto 39/6 to 44/-, and mixed fair to good 39/- to 40/6 per cwt. Shipments from the Colonies during October amounted to 2,600 tons, against 3,400 tons same time last year.

LIVERPOOL WHITE SUGAR TERMINAL.—Morning-afternoon—November 15/7½ value, 15/7½ value, December 15/9½ sellers, 15/10½ buyers, 15/9½ value, 16/7½ value, May 16/9½ sellers, 16/9½ value, August 17/1½ sellers, 17/1½ value; firm, steady. Tate and Lyle's quotations unchanged. No. 3, 32/9, small No. 32/6, No. 2 31/-, bright 30/10½; granulated, standard 30/6, H.T.S. 30/10½, coarse 31/1½, fine 31/1½ ex refinery. Liverpool, less 1½ p.c. discount—First quoter 35/-, less 2½ p.c. 34/3; afternoon ten 35/3.

CLYDE CRUSHED SUGAR.—Very firm market; good demand for all positions; prices again dearer all round. One of the Greenock refineries has restarted, but only offering for December delivery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—American futures—The market during the day has ruled quiet and featureless. There was only a small amount offering, demand, and the tone was steady. Spot sales, 8,000 bales (sales for export included in above, 300 bales). American futures—Tendency steady: November 6.80d., December 6.81d., January 6.87d., February 6.88d., March 6.94d., April 6.97d., May 7.04d., June 7.10d., July 7.10d., August 7.12d., September 7.14d., October 7.17d., November 7.17d. Egyptian futures, basis, Sakellaridis f.g.f.—Tendency quiet, steady: November 13.50d., January 13.15d., March 13.05d., May 13.00d., July 12.95d.

LONDON METALS MARKET.

TIN STILL RISING.

TIN—Market irregular, with moderate dealings, cash on balances ruling 40/- per ton dearer, but forward 15/- to 15/- lower compared with the closing rates of Tuesday. Standard cash quoted £315 10/- to £316, three months £301 15/- to £302; settlement values £302 10/-. 550 tons done; cash at £313 to £312 15/-, and £315 10/-, three months £301 10/- to £301, and finally £302. English ingots quoted £315 10/- to £314. COPPER steady, while in generally quiet request. Standard cash quoted £57 12/6 to £57 15/-, three months £58 10/- to £58 12/6; settlement price £57 15/-. 600 tons sold; cash at £57 10/- to £57 15/-, three months £58 7/6 to £58 10/-. Electro quoted £65 10/- to £66, wire bars £66. LEAD maintained, 700 tons sold, good soft foreign pig January at £29 10/- to £29 12/6, February £29 10/- to £29 15/-; settlement price £29 15/-. English quoted £30 15/-. SPELTER dull, 200 tons to November at £33 12/6, February £33 11/3 to £33 12/6; settlement price £33 12/6 per ton. ANTIMONY—China crude November-December sellers £32, Regulus do. £51 per ton. WOLFRAM November-December £5/5/- to £5/7/6 per unit. QUICKSILVER firmer; spot quoted £16 17/6 to £17 2/6 per bottle.

GLASGOW IRON AND STEEL.—Quotations are again unchanged from last week. No. 3 Scotch 126/- f.o.b. Glasgow, No. 1 Middlesbrough 130/- f.o.b. Middlesbrough, mixed numbers East Coast hematite 92/6 f.o.b. Middlesbrough. Next report Friday.

CANADIAN CATTLE EXPORTS.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MONTREAL, November 17.

Trade weaker. Choice steers $6.75 to $7.00, good $6.25 to $6.50, feeders $5.25 to $5.75 per 1001bs. Sailings to Liverpool—Gracia, 322 cattle; Devonian, 285 cattle. To Manchester—Regiment, 199 cattle. Total, 806.

MOTOR TRAFFIC.

NORTHERN REGULATION BILL.

REPORT STAGE IN THE SENATE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BELFAST, Wednesday.

The Motor Vehicle and Traffic (Regulations) Bill was considered in Committee of the Senate of Northern Ireland to-day.

Senator Leslie moved an amendment to omit the word "wantonly" from the clause dealing with reckless driving. He said that the word "reckless" in the clause covered the matter.

Senator Sir George Clark thought it a pity to have in the bill a word not easily understood.

Sir Dawson Bates, Minister of Home Affairs, said that they wished to convey in the bill, not merely ordinary negligence, but the case of the persons who knew they were doing wrong, yet were indifferent to the consequences.

The amendment was negatived by ten votes to five.

With reference to minimum fines for reckless driving, Senator Leslie moved an amendment suggesting that the minimum penalties should include costs. His proposal was to delete the minimum fine of £1, and leave in the provision of a fine not exceeding £10.

Senator Colonel Sharman Crawford said that he did not think that the fines were high enough. He was in favour of nipping the reckless driving in the bud with minimum penalties.

Sir Dawson Bates said that there were 574 cases of reckless driving during the past twelve months, and in the great majority of cases trivial fines were imposed. Last month there were 90 convictions, and only in twelve cases were fines exceeding 10s. imposed. One man was fined on three occasions in one month, and the fines were 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. Another man was fined five times. So long as the present system continued there could be no improvement, and without the minimum fines the Act would be a dead letter.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Senator Hill Dickson moved an amendment to the clause which gave the police power to demand the production of a driver's licence at any time, and if the driver failed to produce it he would be fined £5 on conviction. He said that a gun licence could be produced within three days, and the same should apply to motor cars.

MOTOR LICENCES.

Sir Dawson Bates opposed the amendment. He said that the clause was exactly the same as in the former Act, and there was no hardship in its operation. The clause was of assistance to the police in preventing the theft of motor cars.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Senator Leslie moved an amendment to the clause, which fixes a penalty of one month's imprisonment in the case of a person who drives a motor car after his licence has been suspended by the Court. He said that it was very rare to fix in an Act of Parliament a minimum term of imprisonment, and he moved that it be deleted, and that the term be left to the magistrates.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

Senator Leslie then moved a new subsection in connection with the speed limits as follows:—"A person shall not be committed under this section for exceeding any limit of speed merely on the opinion of one witness as to the rate of speed."

Sir Dawson Bates said that he did not think the amendment necessary. It was better not to fetter the Court in this matter. There was a feeling abroad that a policeman's word was worth more than that of any ordinary respectable citizen, but that was not so. With the right of appeal to a higher Court, he thought that the driver was amply safeguarded.

On a division the am

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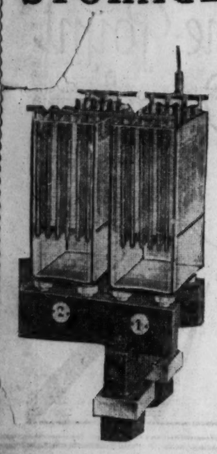

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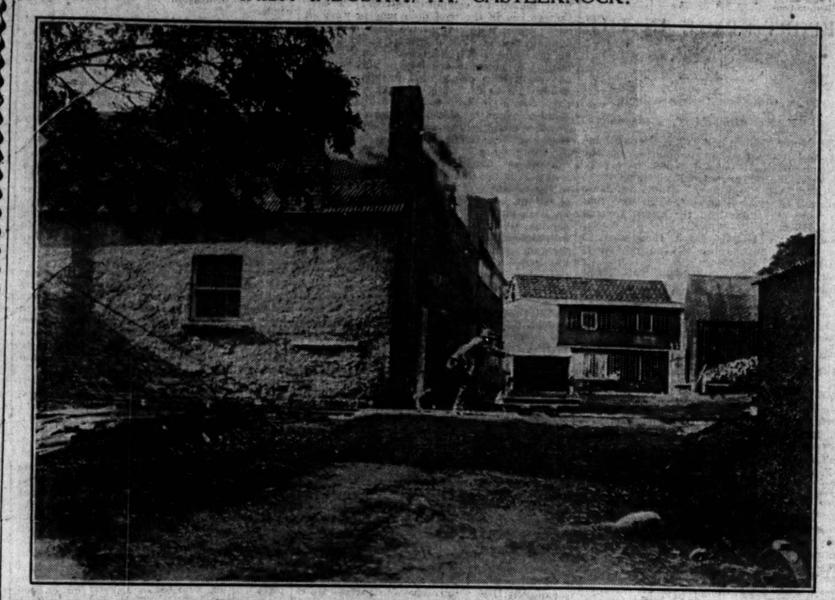
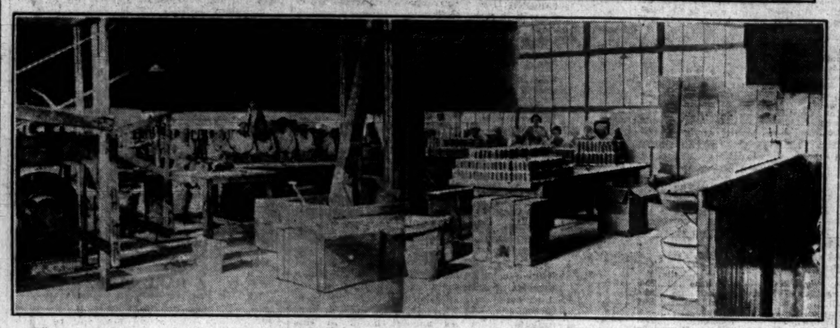
BUILDING & RECONSTRUCTION

Previous Article: 4 : 11 : 26 Next Article: 2 12 : 26

NEW IRISH INDUSTRY AT CASTLEKNOCK.





The premises shown above at Dunsinea, Castleknock, formerly owned by Messrs. Rathborne and Sons, Ltd., and which were established in the year 1488, have been purchased by a new Irish company, the Industrial Minerals of Ireland, Ltd., who have refitted the works for the production of Silica and other Irish minerals.

The new Cleanser and Polisher "Kingsol" is manufactured here.

The lower view shows the packing room for "Kingsol," and the upper photograph a portion of the works.

TENDERS WANTED.

NEW BUILDINGS AND RECONSTRUCTION.

By Bray Urban District Council, by 7th December, for erection of public lavatories.

***

By Bray Urban District Council, by 7th December, for erection of public lavatories.

***

By Dublin Commissioners to-day for electric wiring of 59 houses in Fairbrothers Fields.

***

By Great Southern Railways, by 9th December, for building a hotel at Sligo Station.

***

By North Cork Co. Board of Health, by 29th November, for erection of District Hospital at Kanturk.

***

By South Dublin Rural District Council, by 23rd November, for the erection of forty-two labourers' cottages.

***

By Belfast Corporation, by 9th December, for plaster work at new Museum and Art Gallery, Botanic Gardens Park, Belfast.

***

By Dalkey Urban District Council, by 1st December, for renewal of water mains, with valves, hydrants, junctions, etc.

***

By Cork Co. Board of Health, by 1st December, for construction of sewers, manholes, etc., at Ballincollig village.

***

By Dublin Port and Docks Board, by 1st December, for supply and erection of one four-ton level luffing electric portal crane.

***

By Commissioners of Public Works, by 19th November, for enlarging Turlough National School, Ballyvary, Co. Mayo, and Breaffy National School, Castlebar, Co. Mayo.

***

By Commissioners of Irish Lights, by 25th November, for twelve months' supplies of stores, including timber, oil, bricks, paint, etc.

***

By Longford County Council, by 27th November, for laying 23,870 super yards tar bitumen macadam in Longford town and vicinity.

***

By Commissioners of Public Works, by 19th November, for erection of a residence for the commanding officer at Dundalk Military Barracks.

***

By Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust, by 18th November, for the erection, of fifty houses at Limerick, and, by 25th November, for the erection of twenty-four houses between Ballinlough and Boreenamanagh roads, Cork.

***

By the Venerable Archdeacon Tierney, P.P., V.G., Enniskillen, by 26th November, for the erection of a new public elementary school at Tattygare, Lisbellaw, Co. Fermanagh.

***

By Kilkenny Co. Board of Health, by 19th November, for repairs to cottages in Castlecomer area; by 23rd November, for repairs to cottages in Callan area; and, by 27th November, for repairs to cottages in Waterford No. 2 area.

***

By Great Southern Railway, by 9th December, for twelve months' supplies of stores, including bricks, cement, timber, glass, paints, oils, brass, copper, iron, lead, steel, etc., and, by 25th November, for 526 pairs cast steel spoke waggon wheels, with axles and tyres, and 148 steel disc wheel centres.

***

By Commissioners of Public Works, by 8th December, for erection and furnishing of (1) St. Columba's National School, Buncrana, and (2) Kilkenny National School, Dundalk; and, by 7th December, for (1) restoration of Kilmeedy ex-R.I.C. barracks, Co. Limerick, and (2) erection of Civic Guard station at Tralee.

DUBLIN NOTES.

Howth Urban Council has indefinitely postponed the scheme to build a pier at Ireland's Eye at a cost of £300.

***

Mr. James Crowley, Kingstown, has been appointed temporary draughtsman in the Borough Surveyor's Department.

***

The City Commissioners have granted the application for permission to construct a subway of reinforced concrete, 6ft. wide and 7ft. clear height, to link up the Grafton street premises of Messrs. Switzer and Co., Ltd., with those on the west side of Clarendon street.

***

South Dublin Rural Council accepted the tender of Messrs. Farmer Bros. at £685 for the erection of two cottages at Brookville, Coolock, and that of Messrs. Fleming Bros., Dublin, at £4,326 for Rathfarnham sewerage extension. Other tenders were Messrs. P. Clarke and P. Blake £4,443; Messrs. Murphy Bros. £5,700, Messrs. McNally and Co. £4,967, and Messrs. Dowling and Co. £4,921.

PLANS FOR BUILDING WORKS IN DUBLIN.

The following plans for new buildings and works of construction in Dublin have been approved by the City Architect, Mr. Horace T. O'Rourke:—

93 Dame street (alterations)—Edmundson Brothers.

93 Manor street (rebuilding)—Armstrong and Smith.

Halston street (Fruit Market)—Messrs. Morgan.

O'Connell street, Upper (temporary building)—Gresham Hotel.

5 King Edward terrace (bay window)—Isaac Beckett.

74 Pearse street (drainage)—Wm. Broe.

3 and 4 Mary's lane (fruit store)—Lamb Brothers.

Fairview avenue (temporary garage)—L. Grogan.

Ossory road (temporary garage)—Denis Madden.

19 Shelmartin terrace (temporary garage)—Francis Newman.

Burgh quay (smoke lounge)—Weir and Co.

25 Haddon road, Clontarf)—temporary shed—M. Heerey.

Inchicore road (temporary garage and workshop)—Savoy Cocoa Co., Ltd.

Inchicore road (extension to factory)—Savoy Cocoa Co., Ltd.

1 St. Declan's terrace (Fairview)—(temporary shed)—P. Blanchland.

Bishop street (lavatory and cloakroom extension)—W. and R. Jacob and Co.

Ossory road (extension of structural shop and new paint shop)—Smith and Pearson.

Vernon Gardens (garage)—R. C. Moore.

Sheriff street, Upper (factory and boiler house)—John Barrington and Sons, Ltd.

66 Clanbrassil street (alterations)—John L. McLean.

16 Marlborough street (covering in yard)—Messrs. Wakefield.

9 Fairview Strand (shop front)—William Warren.

Grattan Crescent (cottage)—P. Munroe.

George's street, North Great (alterations to dance hall)—R. Graham.

7 Grattan Crescent (booth)—R. Meehan.

Parkgate street (temporary store)—Cahill and Co.

ITEMS.

Tyrone County Council propose to spend £1,600 on repairing five damaged bridges.

***

Belfast Corporation proposes to spend £5,000 on equipping the Old Town Hall as education offices and central clinic.

***

Tanderagee Urban Council decided to apply for a loan of £4,500 to be expended on 12 houses, estimated to cost £375 each.

***

Portrush Urban Council have decided to provide wooden shelter to accommodate excursion parties of (a) 800, and (b) 1,500.

***

Bangor Urban Council accepted the tender of Messrs. R. D. Pollock and Co., Bangor, at £21,204 for enlargement of Ballysallagh Reservoir.

***

Strabane District Hospital Governors accepted the tender of Mr. Robert Cunningham at £383 for carrying out improvements to the hospital.

***

The tender of Mr. T. O'Driscoll, Ballydehob, at £274 for erection of dispensary at Goleen was accepted by the Commissioner for West Cork Board of Health.

***

The newly-formed Unemployed Workers' Council in Nenagh decided not to work for less than 11d. per hour for unskilled labour and 1s. 7d. per hour for bricklayers on the new cottages to be built on Church road.

***

North Cork County Board of Health accepted the tender of Mr. T. Mullane, Mitchelstown, at £860 for laying new water main for Kilworth, and decided to provide a water and sewerage system for Newmarket at a cost of £5,135.

***

The Department of Local Government have refused to sanction the tender of Mr. J. Concannon, Athlone, to carry out painting and plumbing to St. Vincent's Hospital, Athlone, for £410, with the result that the Westmeath Board of Health decided to invite tenders for the plumbing only, leaving the painting of the hospital over until next spring.

After Cookstown Rural Council had accepted tenders for building 87 houses, it was found that no sanction had been given to a loan, and that the acceptance was not legal.

LEIX COUNTY ROADS TO BE RESURFACED.

For the resurfacing of the Dublin-Limerick trunk road from Borris-in-Ossory to the Offaly County bounds near Roscrea (approximately 56,750 superficial yards), Leix County Council Roads Committee accepted, subject to the Local Government Ministry's sanction, the tender, at 4s. 5d. per square yard, of the South of Ireland Asphalt Company.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS PLACED

BY COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The following contracts were placed by the Commissioners of Public Works during the month of October:—

Ballinakill Garda Siochana Station, Co. Leix (restoration)—Connolly and Cullen, Dublin road, Kilkenny.

Ballyheane Garda Siochana Station, Co. Mayo (restoration)—Martin Hosty, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.

Bessborough Garda Siochana Station, Co. Dublin (conversion into dwelling-houses)—G. P. Walsh and Sons, 37 Harold's Cross road, Dublin.

Campile Garda Siochana Station, Co. Wexford (erection of station)—J. Rossiter, Mary street, New Ross.

Goleen Garda Siochana Station, Co. Cork (erection of station)—R. Kelly, Barrack street, Bantry.

Kevin street Garda Siochana Station, Dublin (renewals, repairs to roof, etc.)—Thos. Mackey and Sons, 48 Lower Camden street.

Kilmeadon Garda Siochana Station, Co. Waterford (erection of station)—H. and A. Hamilton, Waterford.

Kilmessan Garda Siochana Station, County Meath (erection of station)—Edward M. Morton, Athboy, Co. Meath.

Shanagolden Garda Siochana Station, Co. Limerick (restoration)—A. Reidy, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick.

Tynagh Garda Siochana Station, Co. Galway (restoration)—W. C. Martin, Portumna, Co. Galway.

Ballyboes National School, Tirconaill (erection of an extension, etc.)—Roarty and McGinley, Creeslough, Tirconnaill.

Burnham House Preparatory College, Ventry, Co. Kerry (structural alterations)—John Flahive, Dingle, Co. Kerry.

Clonakilty Agricultural Station, Co. Cork (erection of piggeries)—D. Hart, builder, Clonakilty.

Custom House, Dublin (laying of new main drainage, etc.)—D. Clarke and P. Blake, Selskar House, Ranelagh, Dublin.

Dublin District window cleaning contract—The Central Decoration and Window Cleaning Co.

Dunsallagh National School, Co. Clare—Michael Moroney, Miltown-Malbay, Co. Clare.

Drumfries National School, Tirconaill (erection of an extension, etc.)—Edward Barr, builder, Buncrana, Tirconaill.

Dublin Castle Stores (supply of 144 oak easy chairs)—Pim Bros., Ltd., Dublin, and Robertson, Ledlie, Ferguson and Co., Ltd., Cork.

BOROUGH SURVEYOR OF DUBLIN.

The Dublin Commissioners adopted a report relative to the position of Borough Surveyor by Mr. Commissioner Hernon, who said that in February, 1925, Mr. Michael A. Moynihan was appointed temporarily to act as Borough Surveyor from the 1st April, 1925. In December, 1925, a scale of £750 to £1,000 per annum was attached to the position of Deputy Borough Surveyor and Mr. Moynihan was adapted to that scale at £900 per annum as from the 1st April, 1925. In addition he was granted £100 per annum in recognition of his acting as Borough Surveyor. I have had the question of Mr. Moynihan's position under consideration for some time past, and I believe that the further continuation of the present temporary arrangement is undesirable in connection with such an important post as that of the Borough Surveyor. It is also realised that the temporary nature of the appointment imposes a limitation in security and authority which is unsatisfactory both to the Acting Borough Surveyor and to the best interests of the Corporation in connection with the administration of his responsible office.

The Commissioners had now had a sufficiently extended and intimate experience to enable them to judge of Mr. Moynihan's work as Acting Borough Surveyor, and they are completely satisfied with his conduct of the office since he took it over in April, 1925. I, therefore, recommend that his tenure of the position of Borough Surveyor and Waterworks Engineer be placed on a permanent basis as from the 1st April, 1927, with a salary scale of £1,000 rising to £1,250 per annum by annual increments of £50, and that as from the date mentioned his salary on the scale shall be at the rate of £1,100 per annum.

ENGINEERS' EXHIBITION.

The annual exhibition of the South Wales Institute of Engineers will be held at the Drill Hall, Cardiff, from November 24 to December 4 next. There will be exhibits in eight sections, amongst them being scientific and recording instruments and electrical equipment of all kinds. Papers of a scientific character will be read in the lecture hall, dealing with a number of subjects connected with engineering.

THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY.

GROWTH OF DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

The British Electricity Commission has compiled an interesting volume of information with reference to the supply of electricity. It is described as a return of engineering and financial statistics relating to authorised undertakings in Great Britain for two years ending March 31, 1925 (or May 15, 1925), for local authority undertakings, and December 31, 1924, for company undertakings.

Allowing for cases where the same undertakers hold powers of supply not only in England, but also in Wales or Scotland, the return deals with 563 separate authorised undertakings, 338 being local authorities and 225 companies. The generating stations belonging to authorised undertakers numbered 494, local authorities owning 281, and companies 213 stations. The total capacity of the generating plant installed at the end of the year 1924-25 was 3,723,514kw. It is pointed out that these figures take no account of important new generating stations and numerous extensions of existing stations which had been sanctioned, but not completed, within the period of the return. At the end of 1922-23 the total capacity of the plant installed was 3,093,679kw., the net addition to the plant capacity during the two years thus amounting to 629,835kw.

The sales of electrical energy in 1923-24 showed an increase of 18.7 per cent., and in 1924-25 an increase of 35.5 per cent. on the figures for 1922-23. A comparison with the previous return shows that there has been a progressive increase in the number of units sold in each year following the period of severest industrial depression in 1921-22. Taking that year as a basis, it is stated that the developments up to the end of 1924-25 were represented by a total increase of 71 per cent. in the units sold for lighting and domestic purposes, and a total increase of nearly 68 per cent. in the units sold for power purposes, notwithstanding that normal conditions of trade had not been restored. For Great Britain as a whole, on the basis of the estimated population of 43.6 million in 1924, the sales of electricity by all authorised undertakers in 1924-25 represented an average consumption of approximately 117 units per head of population, as compared with a figure of 88 units per head in 1922-23. It is added that these figures, which relate only to the public supply of electricity, do not constitute an accurate measure of the total consumption of electricity in Great Britain, owing to the existence of numerous stations not belonging to authorised undertakers at which large supplies are generated for traction, colliery, and other industrial purposes.

With regard to the different classes of supply, power supplies accounted for about 65 per cent., lighting and domestic supplies for 20 per cent., and traction supplies for about 9 per cent. of the total units sold. The statistics show a continuous growth in the actual consumption of electrical energy for lighting and domestic purposes, and also a relative growth of the domestic load as compared with the consumption for other purposes.

The statistics for the aggregate and average consumption of fuel indicate, according to the return, that economies continued to be effected in the utilisation of fuel at steam-driven generating stations during the period under review. The analyses of the average costs of generation given in the present and previous returns serve also to emphasise the effects of fuel economy and fuel cost upon the working expenses of authorised undertakers, and hence upon the prices at which energy can be supplied to consumers. Public supply undertakings were consumers of coal and coke to the extent of from 6,170,000 to 6,660,000 tons per annum in the two periods, and the average cost of such fuel amounted to 20s. 2d. per ton in 1923-24 and 20s. 8d. in 1924-25.

The actual revenue in 1924-25 was upwards of £40,000,000, as compared with a figure of £35,000,000 in 1922-23.

In 1924-25 the electricity supply industry gave direct employment to over 41,000 staff and workmen on generation, distribution, and administration, the total salaries and wages charged to revenue account amounting to £7,378,000.

KERRY COUNTY COUNCIL WORKS

The Council of Kerry have applied to the Ministry of Local Government and Public Health for their consent to the borrowing of the following amounts for the purposes stated:—

£2,800—Erection of retaining walls to road approach and around new County Hall (including railings).

£1,355—Repairs to roads and bridges damaged by flooding (main roads).

£1,798—Repairs to road and bridges damaged by flooding (county roads).

£290—Improvement, Cahirciveen Water Supply.

£241 0s. 7d.—Completion of labourers' cottages schemes, Cahirciveen R.D.

£868 7s. 10d.—Improvement, Killorglin Waterworks.

£685 11s. 6d.—Labourers Acts—Killarney R.D.

£992 8s. 11d.—Labourers Acts—Scheme—Tralee R.D.

NORTHERN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

The Prime Minister in the Northern Ireland Parliament said the delay in proceeding with the Parliament House and Law Courts was very regrettable, and had been occasioned by many reasons outside the powers of the Northern Government. The buildings were to be erected entirely at the cost of the British Exchequer. The British Government had agreed to bear the cost of the new avenue at Stormont, which was now being made. The question of the Law Courts was long hung up till what was required and what the British Government would give could be reconciled. Negotiations had now terminated, and they were hopeful that in a very short time work would be begun. The Government were always moving in the matter, with the strong desire that employment should be found for those out of work.

FERRO-CONCRETE WHARF AT DERRY.

Londonderry Port and Harbour Commissioners confirmed a recommendation of the Finance Committee that the tender of Mr. Robert Colhoun, Londonderry, to erect a ferro-concrete wharf 400 feet in length in extension of the Queen's quay be accepted.

The whole scheme, including the erection of a new shed, 700 feet in length, and certain work which the harbour engineer was authorised to carry out in connection with the widening of the existing timber quay in order to effect a suitable junction with the new ferro-concrete wharf, would cost about £37,000.

NORTHERN EX-SERVICE MEN'S HOUSES.

The Minister of Finance in the Northern Parliament said his Department had supervised the erection of houses provided for ex-Service men, the cost of which fell on Imperial funds. There were in course of erection 333 houses at the date the agency service was undertaken by Northern Ireland, and the work of completion of these was supervised by officers of his Ministry. Since the date of transfer of services the erection of 456 houses had been commenced, of which 322 had been completed. All were erected by contract after open competition, and the average cost of the houses erected under the supervision of his Ministry was approximately £575. The houses at present in course of erection were being constructed on more favourable terms. Broadly speaking, an ex-Service man's house consisted of a living room, scullery and 3 bedrooms, plus the usual domestic offices, and in urban districts a bathroom.

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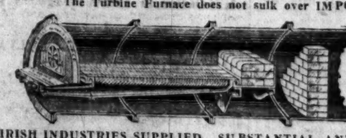

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES.

ONE AND COMMENT.

DUBLIN BUSIER.

TEACHERS AND CALICOS GOOD.

There was a revival in the volume of dealings on 'Change yesterday from the previous day's stagnation. The majority of price movements favoured holders in answer to the improved industrial outlook, and the increasing number of coal miners returning to work without waiting for the sanction of their Union. British and Local Funds were in good demand with nearly general gains. Corporation and other stocks and Debs. of this class were inquired for. There was continued sale pressure in Bank of Ireland Stock, and the price was further weakened. More support was available for Guinness Ord. shares, and the reputation recovered the previous day's loss, and the Pref. shares closed also the turn better. J. Power Pref. were firm. Rails were not so consistently firm. Ord. stocks were on sale, and Great Northern Guaranteed was nominally more than a couple of points better, while Great Southern Pref. and Debs. remain scarce, and were held for a further advance, and Loop Line stock improved. Trams were idle. Dunlop Rubber Ord. were again largely absorbed for the Parent Trust Ord. were easier. Brewery shares turned a little irregular. Textiles were generally good, with Bleachers and Calicos prominent, but Courtaulds were slightly firm and eased, and Coats Ord. also eased slightly. Tobaccos were quietly firm, and Player Bros. 7 p.c. Pref. higher. Shell Transports gave way.

LONDON QUIET.

"LEOS" STILL RISING.

Quiet conditions prevailed in the London Stock Markets as a whole yesterday, and the tone was irregular. Here and there, however, firmer spots were evident, and in certain directions higher levels were registered at the close of business. The more hopeful coal position and Tuesday's big influx of gold exercised a beneficial influence in the gilt-edged market, and a firmer tone was manifest. Principal interest in the Foreign Government market was centred around French Loans, which advanced further in sympathy with the rate of exchange. There was little business passing in Home Rails, and owing to the darkness of interest an easier tendency became manifest. Colonial and Foreign Rails exercised a quiet session, and, apart from "Leos," which again enjoyed a fair business, dealings were extremely small. "Leos" opened higher, being quoted at 50 on the official confirmation that the long-awaited increase in rates had been granted; they dropped back rather sharply on profit-taking, however, but recovered again to the finish. Industrials Iron and Steels developed weakness, and among Textiles Courtaulds and Lindsays fell. Dunlops were firmer, as were Brunner Monds. Rubbers remained idle, with prices tending downward, and Oils also lagged. Among Mines South Africans were depressed on selling from Paris, but Tins were well held.

ARRANGEMENT WITH GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

An Ottawa telegram reports that Mr. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways, states that it is the Canadian Government's intention to introduce in Parliament in December session the legislation necessary to give effect to the scheme of arrangement between the Canadian National Railways and the holders of the Grand Trunk Pacific 4 per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock for the settlement of the difficulty which developed over the payment of the interest on the Debentures when the Grand Trunk Pacific was thrown into liquidation by the action of the former management in 1919. The agreement, as announced from London at the end of August, provided that the offer should be accepted by at least 75 per cent. of the Debenture holders, and advices from London indicate that acceptances have been received from holders of more than 84 per cent. of the issue outstanding. The agreement is subject to ratification by the Canadian Parliament and, if necessary, to approval by the Canadian Exchequer Court, as the Grand Trunk Pacific is in the hands of receivers. The foregoing has no reference to Canadian Northern bondholders, arrangements in this connection being still in abeyance.

LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The Leopoldina Railway Company announces that a Government decree has been signed authorising the application of new base rates for all traffic upon the lines of the company under Federal jurisdiction. At the meeting on 2nd June last Mr. Oliver R. H. Bury (the chairman) said that, notwithstanding repeated efforts and many appeals, it had not been possible to obtain the assent of the President of the Republic of Brazil to increase the tariffs. Many Brazilians were realising that it was not in the best interests of their country for a railway such as the Leopoldina, with sixteen millions of capital and traversing such an extensive zone, to remain in a condition of poverty, unable to raise fresh capital or adequately to develop the railway.

SUB NIGEL.

The London office of Sub Nigel announces that the following information has been received by cable from the head office in Johannesburg:—"One of the additional tube mills for the extended plant has now been brought into commission, and it is expected to mill approximately 13,000 tons for the current month, being an increase of 3,000 tons as compared with last month. Work on the reduction plant has made good progress, and it is anticipated that the extended plant will be crushing at the rate of from 30,000 to 35,000 tons by the middle of December."

SPIES PETROLEUM CO.

The balance sheet is the first sent out by the company for seven and a half years. In common with other Anglo-Russian undertakings, accounts have been issued irregularly during the last few years owing to the situation in Russia. Shareholders will be interested in the suggestion that the moneys at present at the disposal of the company, instead of lying comparatively dormant, shall be used to take advantage of such opportunities of earning a good return as may arise. The net amount of cash provided by the scheme of reorganisation was £169,738. The reorganisation of the company's capital is an internal matter, and does not prejudice the claim lodged with the Foreign Office for the value of its undertaking as it stood at the time of nationalisation by the Russian Soviet Government. The amount of the claim is £3,401,666.

DENNIS BROTHERS.

Record profits have been earned for the year ended September 30, 1926. The report states that the gross figure is £309,848, as compared with £216,202 for the preceding year. The net figure is returned at £203,070, against £202,533, and the amount brought forward was £44,046, making the total available, £337,116. The final division is 4s., making 5s., or 25 per cent. for the year. It is proposed to write off the whole of the purchase price, of the business and the good-will, totalling £102,597, place £70,000 to reserve, and carry forward £59,513. As already announced, the capital is to be reduced by returning 10s. per share to the holders of the £1 shares.

ILLINGWORTH-MORRIS.

To bring the capital into proper relationship to profit-earning capacity the directors have come to the conclusion that the figure to be written off is £903,882. It is proposed (a) to write down the 522,500 7 p.c. £1 Cumulative Preference shares to 15s. per share, but to increase the rate of dividend to 8 p.c. per annum as from April 1, 1927, and further to provide that in a winding-up each Preference share shall be entitled to £1 instead of 15s.; and (b) to write down the 946,215 Ordinary £1 shares to 4s. per share. It is proposed to write down the investments at cost position and Tuesday's big influx of gold exercised a beneficial influence in the gilt-edged market, and a firmer tone was manifest. Principal interest in the Foreign Government market was centred around French Loans, which advanced further in sympathy with the rate of exchange. There was little business passing in Home Rails, and owing to the darkness of interest an easier tendency became manifest. Colonial and Foreign Rails exercised a quiet session, and, apart from "Leos," which again enjoyed a fair business, dealings were extremely small. "Leos" opened higher, being quoted at 50 on the official confirmation that the long-awaited increase in rates had been granted; they dropped back rather sharply on profit-taking, however, but recovered again to the finish. Industrials Iron and Steels developed weakness, and among Textiles Courtaulds and Lindsays fell. Dunlops were firmer, as were Brunner Monds. Rubbers remained idle, with prices tending downward, and Oils also lagged. Among Mines South Africans were depressed on selling from Paris, but Tins were well held.

COMPANY NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY (INCORPORATED).

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND NO. 56.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend for the half-year ending 31st December, 1926, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the outstanding Shares of Preferred Stock of the Corporation, payable 1st January, 1927 to holders of Record at the close of business 30th November, 1926. The Transfer Books will not be Closed.

J. C. WYLIE,
Treasurer and Secretary.

Registered Office, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N.J.

LONDON CHANGES.

Tuesday's big gold influx had a stimulating effect on gilt-edged securities. War Loans were not materially altered, and Consols and Funding Loan and Victory Bonds were also unchanged on the day. Conversion Loan 3½ p.c., however, were marked up to 74⅞, or ⅛ firmer.

Among Colonial Government Stocks Australia 6 p.c. hardened to 103, or a full point to the good.

Peruvian Corporations continued dull, and at the close the Ord. showed a loss of ¼ to 7, while the Pref. at 49½ were a point lower. Chinese issues were also easier, the 5 p.c. 1896 67 were also a point easier. Argentine 4 p.c. Rescissions hardened to 81, or a point firmer. French Fives moved up with the exchange, the closing value being 13⅜ x.d., or ¼ higher, while the Fours at 10½ were ½ to the good.

RAILS EASIER.

Home Rails experienced another quiet day, while prices tended downward. Great Westerns eased the turn to 89½, or ½ lower, and Underground Ord. £1 shares dropped 1¼d. to 12⅛. 7½d. Metropolitan Districts were an exceptionally weak market, and a decline of 1½ points was registered to 57. In other directions closing values were the same as on Tuesday.

Among Colonial and Foreign Rails Leopoldinas were again in good demand, but, after commencing at a substantially higher level, profit-taking set in, and part of the initial improvement was lost. They were still marked at an advance, however, the final level of 49 being a point better. United Havana were marked ½ firmer to 68⅛ x.d., but Entre Rios 5 p.c. Cum. Pref. at 89½ were ½ lower. B.A. and Western eased further to 85¾, or ½ lower, and Mexican Rails at 7⅛ were also ⅛ down on the day's business.

RUBBER SHARES DULL.

Dealings remained on an extremely small scale in the Rubber Share market, while a dull tone again prevailed. Price movements were fairly numerous, but the majority of alterations were against holders. A quietly steady tone was manifest in the commodity market, and quotations for the raw material were firmer inclined. Spot and November sold 9¼d.-1s. 8¼d. per pound, and January to March hardened to 1s. 8¾d., after opening 1s. 8¼d. per pound. April to June realised 1s. 9d.-1s. 9¼d. per pound. In the Share market Abaco dropped back to 6⅞s.-6d., or 2s. 6d. lower, while Anglo-Dutch and Allied Sumatra were both marked down. Bernam and Eastern Trust were both 1s. 3d. lower. Linggi Ord. was 1s. 3d. easier, while Kuala Lumpur shed 2s. 6d., and Labu at 58s. 1½d. x.d. were 1s. 3d. lower. Malacca at 70s. c.d., Sialang at 62s. 6d., United Sua Betong at 97s. 6d. x.d., and Ratanui at 41s. 3d. were all 1s. 3d. below their overnight levels. Tandjong Malim and Telogoredjo were both 7½d. down. Bukit Rajah, on the other hand, were marked 1s. 3d. firmer to 41s. 3d., and Kuala Muda closed a similar amount higher at 53s. 1¼d. Vallambrosa finished 6d. firmer at 23s. 3d., and Rubber Trust at 43s. 10½d. c.d. were 1½d. to the good.

TEA SHARES IRREGULAR.

Dealings remained on a small scale in the Tea share market yesterday, while an irregular tendency again prevailed. Price movements were few, but, although about evenly distributed, they were, perhaps, the turn firmer on balance.

SMALL BUSINESS IN OIL SHARES

An irregular tendency continued to characterise the Oil Share market yesterday, the volume of business of transactions being much smaller than during recent times, while in those shares which figured so prominently in the advance further profit-taking was in progress. Prices generally finished near the worst. Sales on Paris account were responsible for dulness in Shells at one time, the weakening to 4¼f., but a rally occurred in the afternoon. New York being reported a buyer, and Shells shares finished without alteration at 4¼. Royal Dutch, after having been offered at 30¾, left off either side of the price, the result of the day's business being a loss of ¼. Following New York advices, Anglo-Americans fell to 4¼, while the price of 4⅛ left them ⅛ easier on balance. Following a moderate business, Anglo-Persians showed a decline of ⅛ at 6⅞. Anglo-Persian 8 p.c. Prefs. were being sold, and an exchange made into the 9 per cent. Prefs., with the result that the former weakened to 26s. 7½d., while the latter hardened to 28s.

Burmahs, which at one time were no better than 5¼f., closed with a loss of ⅛ at 5¼f. Mexican Eagles were a dull spot; the Ordinary shares touched 19s. 1½d., and were finally 4½d. down at 19s. 4½d., and the 8 per cent. Part. Prefs. fell 6d. to 18s.; but the 7 per cent. First Prefs. remained at 16s. 6d. Among Venezuelan Holdings were looking none too bright at one time, being quoted at 3⅜; they met with a strong demand in the later dealings, and advanced to 3¾f., at which a gain of ⅛ was recorded. The Prefs. being up to a like extent at 3⅛. British Controlled met with very little attention. Common weakening to 4s. 4½d., and the Prefd. to 7s. 9d. Lagos remained at 4⅛.

INDUSTRIALS STILL UNDECIDED

Irregularity again characterised the Industrial market yesterday. The halving of the South Durham Steel dividend at 2½ p.c. on the Ord. shares, and the less favourable advices from the coalfields, caused a general marking down of values in the Coal, Steel, and Engineering sections. The only exception was Swan Hunters, which were marked up 1s. 3d. to 29s. 3d. on the success of the company in securing the new floating dock contract at Singapore. South Durham Steels showed a decline of ⅛ at 2½; Consetts fell 1s. 3d. to 18s. 9d. Wm. Corys 9d. to 50s. 3d. with Armstrongs at 6s.; Bolckow Vaughans at 5s. 3d., and Dorman Longs at 4s. 6d. Amalgamated Anthracites and United Anthracites were steady at around 20s. on the reported fusion of interests. Moderate support was forthcoming for the leading Textiles. Bleachers at 46s., Bradford Dyers at 49s. 6d., Fine Spinners at 44s., and Joshua Hoyles at 29s., each advanced 6d. Listers were a better market at 22s. 1¾d., and Amalgamated Cotton hardened to 6s. 3d. Of the Artsilk issues, Nureas were irregular, the Ordinary closing at 36s., after being 37s. 3d., with the Deferred finally 35s. sellers, after 35s. 6d. bid. Courtaulds showed little variation, and at the close were sellers for choice around 5⅛; Snias were marked down ⅛ to 1⅛. There was not a great deal doing among Electrical Equipments, where the tone was irregular. Among the Supply shares, little variation occurred. Telegraphs and Telephones remained quietly firm, and Wireless issues were steady. Shipping shares were devoid of feature, and there were few changes among Insurance, where Employers' Liability shares gave way ⅛ to 4⅜. Nitrates continued on the dull side. Among Tractions, Brazilian Common fell 2 to 107½, but Barcelonas, Mexico Trams and "Sidros" were steady. Shawinigan capital stock improved 1 to 275½.

The feature of the Motor group was Dennis Brothers Ordinary, which were actively dealt in, and eventually finished ⅛ to the good at 4¾ on the excellent annual report and accounts. Humbers at 44s. 6d., and Tillings at 55s. were each 6d. easier. Buyers still came forward for Thomas Wallis Ord., which changed hands up to 41s. 3d., and finished another 2s. 6d. to the good at 40s. On Friday last the price stood at 30s. Harrods were weaker at 55s., while the Def. marked ½ down at 2. Foodstuffs and Catering issues were quiet, with Aerated Broads offered down to 28s. 6d. No decided tendency was displayed by Tobaccos. "Bats." at 96s. 6d. and "Imps." at 116s. 10½d. were slightly harder, but the rest of the group sagged. Albert Bakers eased to 1¼, with Carreras marked ½ down at 16½, and Godfrey-Phillips lower at 4¾. Most of the trading among Breweries was centred around City of London Ord. and Watney Defd. The former changed hands up to 85s. 3d., and closed 2s. 3d. higher on balance at 85s. Watney Defd. were dealt in up to 26⅜, and closed 2 to the good on balance at 26¾. Banks were quiet; Barclays "B" hardened to 55s. 9d., but National Provincial £20 shares, £4 paid, eased ⅛ to 13. Sudans eased to 5¼ among Land descriptions, which were otherwise steady. Newspapers were lower where changed; Allied 6d. down at 51s. 6d., and "Mirrors" to the extent of ⅛ at 7⅛.

Among Miscellaneous descriptions, Manbre Sugar Old Defd. came in for renewed attention, and changed hands up to 13⅛, closing ⅛ up. Dunlops were a more active market, the top price being 29s. 9¾d., after which they closed 7½d. higher on the day at 29s. 6d. Chemical Combine issues were harder for choice; Brunner Monds at 36s. 9d. and Nobel Ord. at 37s. Swedish Match "B" shares gave way to 13½, and Byrrant and May closed 6d. easier at 47s. International Pulp remained steady, but Inveresk Paper were easier, business being done at between 75s. 9d. and 76s. 3d. Among recent issues, Selfridge Ord. were dealt in up to 23s. 6d., and closed 6d. higher on balance at 23s. 3d., while Lagos Def. finished ⅛ to the good at 4⅛.

LATEST CLOSING AND STREET PRICES.

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

	Closing.		Rise or fall.
Consols	54	55	
War Loan, 3½ %	90½	90¼	
do. 4½ %	93½	94½	
do. 5%	109	109	
do. 4% (Tax Free)	103	103½	
Funding Loan	84¾	85¼	
Victory Bonds	91¼	92¼	
2½ % Conversion Loan	74¾	75	+ ⅛
4½ % Conversion Loan	95	95⅛	
5½ % Treasury Bonds	101⅝	101¾	
Irish Land 3½ %	58	58	
do. 3½ %	59	59	
do. 3%	69	70	
do. 7 %	102	103	
Local Loans	101	103	
Sudan 5½ %	62⅜	63	

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Australian Com. 5 %	98	100*	
do. 6 %	102	104	+1
British Col. 4½ % '41	97	98	
do. 4 % '58	87	88	
Cape 3½ %	73	75	
Ceylon 6%	78	80	
New South Wales 4½ % '22-7	99	100	
do. 5½ % 1922-47	99	101	
do. 5½ % 1930-40	98	100*	
New Zealand 4½ %	102	104	
Nigeria 6%	95	97	
Queensland 4½ % '40-50	109	111*	
do. 5 % '30-40	77	79	
South Africa 4½ % Cons.	101	103	
do. 6 %	84	86	
South Australian 4 % '40-60	101	103	
do. 5½ %	79	81	
Victoria 4 % '40-60	102	104	
do. 5½ % 1923-4	79	81	
Western Australia 3 % '35-65	100	102	
do. 6 % 1930-40	95	97*	
	101	103	

BANKS.

Anglo South American	7⅞	8⅛	
Australasia	13½	14	
Bank of England	345	348	
Bank of New South Wales	43	44	
do. New Zealand	27½	28	
Barclay's A	54⅝	55⅜	
British Columbia	6	6	
Canadian of Commerce	46	47	
Bank of India	19¾	20¼	
Lloyds	117	120	
Midland	62⅜	63⅜	
National Liquidation Bank	5	5	
National Prov (£40)	13⅜	13⅝	
Royal of Canada	127½	129	
Standard of South Africa	51	52	
Union of Australia	13⅝	13⅞	
Westminster Bank	14⅝	14¾	
	18¾	19	

FOREIGN BONDS.

Argentine, 1886			
Do. 4 p.c. Rescissions	99	101	
Do. 5 p.c. 1909	81	82	+1
Belgian 7 p.c. Cons.	93	95	
Brazil 4 p.c., 1889	63	65sm	
Do. 4 p.c. Funding, 1908	89	91	
Do. 5 p.c., 1914	91	93	
Chinese 5 p.c., 1896	66	68	
Do. 4½ p.c., 1898	66	68	
Do. 5 p.c. 1912	81	84	
Czecho-Slovakia Bonds	104	106	
German 5 p.c. Unified	81	82	
French Loan	13¼	13⅜	
Do. 4 p.c.	10¼	10⅝	
German 5 p.c.	11	11	
Greek Loan	102	104*	
Italian Rentes	91½	92⅛	
Japan 4 p.c., 1905	16	18	
Do. 6 p.c., 1924	93	95	
Mexican 5 p.c., '99	47	49	
Do. 5 p.c. 10-Y. Treas	49	51	
Peruvian Corporation	7¼	7¾	
Do. Pref.	49	50	
Do. Deb.	49	50	
Portuguese 3 p.c.	33	35	
Spanish 4 p.c.	73	75	
Turkish Unified	27	28	
Uruguay 5½ p.c.	64½	65½	

BRITISH RAILS.

Great Western	89	90	– ⅛
Do. Cons. Pref.	68	69	
Ldn., Mid. & Scot. Ord.	71	73	
Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	74	75	
Do. 4 p.c. Pref.	57	58	
Do. 4 p.c. Pref., 1923	69	71	
Ldn. & North East. 5 p.c. Pref. Ord.	89½	91	
Do. Def. Ord.	82	84	
Ldn. & South West. 1st Pref.	82	84	–1
Do. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	59	60	
Metropolitan	61½	62½	
Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	87	89	
Do. District	36½	37½	
Southern Pref. Ord.	77½	78½	–1½
Do. Def. Ord.	37	38	
Underground Elec. (£1).	12⅜	12⅝	– ⅛
Do. Income Bon	100	102	
Do. 6 p.c. Deb.	101	103	

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.

Antofagasta	80½	82½	
Argentine G.W. Ord.	81	83	
Bahia Blanca	8	9	
Brazil Railway Common	106	107	
Buenos Ayres Gt. Sthn.	84½	86	
Buenos Ayres and Pacific	84½	86½	
Buenos Ayres and W.	58	59½	
Canadian Pacific	162	163	
Central Argentine	165	170	
Central Uruguay	71½	73½	
Cordoba Central	33	35	
Do. 1st Pref.	82	84	
Do. 2nd Pref.	32½	34	
Entre Rios	84½	86½	
Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	68½	69½	
Grand Trunk Pac. Deb	58	60	
Grand Trunk 4 p.c. Guar.	77	79	
Do. 5 p.c. Perp. Deb.	77	79	
Leopoldina	8	8	
Mexican Rails	7	7⅛	
Do. 8 1st Pref.	20	22	
Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	11	12	
San Paulo Ord.	179	183	
United Havana	67½	69½	+ ½

AMERICAN RAILS.

Atchison	160	162	–1
Baltimore	108	108	
Chesapeake	106	107	
Chicago, Milwaukee	9¼	10⅛	
Eric	39	41	+1
Do. 1st Pref.	39	40	
New York Ontario	25	27	
Southern Common	122	124	
Do. Pref.	110	112	–1
Southern Pacific	106	170	+1
Union Pacific			

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

Allsopp £1 Shares	7s		
Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	85	90	
Bass, Ratcliff 5 p.c. Pref.	85	88	
Do. Ord.	215	220	
Distillers Ord.	2¹⁵/₁₆	2¹⁷/₁₆	
Guinness Ord.	24⅛	24⅜	
Do. Pref.	595	615	
Peter Walker Ord.	109	111	
South African Breweries	20½	21½	
Walker (John) Pref.	27½	28½	
Watney, Combe Def.	26¼	26¾	+ 2

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

Bournemouth and Poole	21s	23s	
Charing Cross	3¼	3⅝	
Chelsea Ord.	1⅞	2⅛	
City of London	47½	49·0	
County of London	4	4⅛	
Lancashire	23·0	23·0	
Ldn. Electric	29·6	29·9	
Metropolitan	34·0	36·0	
Newcastle	30·0	41·0	
Do. Pref. (5)	1⅜	1⅝	
Do. Def. (5)	1⅛	1⅜	
South London	19½	19¾	
Westminster	2	2¼	
Yorkshire Electric Pref.	19·10	20·4	

FOODSTUFFS AND STORES.

Aerated Bread	28·0	29·0	– 0·3
Borrill Def.	2⅜	2½	
Cadbury and Blackwell	2·3	3·3	
Lipton	11·0	11·0	
Lovell and Christmas	2½	2⅝	
Mackintosh (J.) Pref.	21½	4⅛	
Maypole Def.	22·9	23·0	
Smith's Potato Crisps	5·0	5·3	
Spratt's Patent	2	2⅛	
Union Cold Storage Pref.	2	2⅜	
Van Den Berghs	18·9	19·0	
Do. Pref.	1⅞	1⅞	

IRON AND STEEL.

Armstrong (W. G.)	5·9	6·3	– 0·3
Cammell Laird	9·6	9·9	
Dorman Long	9·6	10·6	
John Brown	10·0	11·0	– 0·6
Do. (15/- paid)	14·3	15·3	
Ebbw Junction	8·6	8·9	
Hadfields Def.	14·6	15·6	– 0·6
South Durham Steel	2⅛	2½	– ⅛
Siemens	2⅞	3⅛	
United Steel	6·11	6·7	
Vickers Ord.	8·10½	8·4½	– 0·1½

LAND AND INVESTMENT

Aboukir Land	15⅛	15⅝	
Argentine Land Invest.	11⅛	11⅝	
Australian Land ...	19	19½	
B.N.E. Land	7⅛	7⅜	
Borstal Land	8·6	8·9	
Hesdin Land	24·0	24·6	+0·3
Pekin Syndicate	5⅛	5⅜	
Rio Negro Lands	5·3	5·6	
Sudan Plantations	1⅝	1⅝	

NEWSPAPERS.

Assd. Newspapers Def.	7½	7⅝	
Allied News Ord	51·0	52·0	
Amalgamated Press	3	3½	–0·6
Daily Mail Trst. (7/6 pd.)	6·3	6·6	
Daily Mirror Ord.	7¼	7⅜	
Sunday Pictorial Ord.	4¼	4⅝	

NITRATES.

Alcanza	7	8	
Lagunas Nitrate	14·0	16·0	
Lautaro Nitrate	3⅜	3½	
Liverpool Nitrate	1⅜	1⅝	
London Nitrate	2½	2⅝	
Rosario Nitrate	14·0	16·0	
Sociedad Nitrate	14·0	15·0	
Tarapaca Nitrate	8·6	9·0	

OILS.

Anglo-American	4⅛	4⅜	– ⅛
Anglo-Mexican	1⅝	1⅞	
Anglo-Egyptian "B"	1⅞	1⅞	
Anglo-Persian Ord	6⅝	6⅞	
Do. 8 p.c. 1st Pref.	26·9	27·0	
Do. 8 p.c. 2nd Pref.	27·9	28·3	–0·1½
Do. 5 p.c. Deb.	27·0	28·3	+0·1½
Asiatic Trinidad	2¾	2⅞	
Attock	4⅜	4⅝	
Brit. Petrol. Pref. (10/-)	16·3	16·9	
British Controlled	17·9	18·3	
British Controlled Def.	7⅛	8·0	
Do. Pref.	4·3	4·7	–0·1½
Burmah	7⅞	7⅞	
Do. Pref.	32·9	33·0	
Caledonian	2·9	3·0	
Castlefield	17/16	2	
Ceylon Timb'r	8·9		
Cherronese	1·9	2·0	
Chevior	5⅝		
Cicely	9·3		
Dennistoun	2/16		
Diember	60/0		
East Asiatic	4·3		
Eastern Sun	2·0		
Eastern Tel.	38·3	–1·3	
F.M.S. Plant.	60/4		
Gadjah	1⅛		
Gen. Ceylon	56·9	+2·0	
Glenbervie	55·0		
Glenalmond	2·3		
Golconda	51·3		
Golden Hope	45·0		
Hongkong Sec.	3·3		
Insulinde	3/7		
Java Amal.	51·3		
Johore Tin	2·3		
Kali Java	4⅛		
Kamunting	3·9	–0·4½	
Keptigalla	8·9		
Kombok	4·4		
Kuala Sel	7·7½		
Kwalone	3·3½		
Langkat Sum	37·6		

SHIPPING.

Cairn Line		17·0	18·0
Cargo Fleet		13·6	13·9
Court Line		29·0	30·0
Ellerman		19·0	19·6
Elder-Dempster 6 p.c. Pf.		17·9	18·9
Furness, Withy		36·0	37·0
Hall Line		23·0	26·0
Royal Mail Ord.		5⅜	5⅝

RUBBERS.

M.U.—Nov. 8.

Amal. Rubber Est.	3·4½		
Anglo-Dutch	54·9	–0·6	
Anglo-Java	7·6	–0·1½	
Anglo-Malay	35·0		
Bertam Cons.	8·9		
Bukit Mertajam	5·10½		
Bukit Sembawang	3·7½		
Buntar	23·0		
Bungsuran	1·3		
Grafoil Central	27·0		
Highlands	47·6		
Java Para	57·6		
Jugra Land	18·10½		
Kamunting	6·3	–0·3	
Kapar Para	6·4½		
Kepong	62·6		
Kuala Lumpur	10·1½	+0·1½	
Kuala Mudah	82·6	–2·6	
Labu	13·1½	+1·3	
Larut	53·1½	–1·3	
Linggi	4·6¾		
London Asiatic	5·7		
Malacca	8·10½		
Malayalam	70·0	–1·3	
Merlimau	4·3		
Moopler Valley	5·7½		
Rubber Est. of Krian	40·0		
Rubber Trust	4·0		
Sabindel (New)	43·10½	+0·1½	
Sendayan	43·1½		
Sidney	4·1½		
Straits Rubber	62·6	–1·3	
Sumatra Para	25·7½		
Tali Ayer	3·9		
Tandjong	40·0		
Tandjong Malim	75·7½		
United Serdang	38·9	–0·7½	
United Sua Betong	7·1½	+0·1½	
Vallambrosa	97·6	1·3	
	23·3	+0·6	

TELEGRAPHS.

Anglo-American Def.	24⅞	25	
Marconi Wireless Ord.	15/3	15·9	
Do. Def.	1⅛	1⅜	
Do. Deferred	1⅛	1⅜	
Do. Marine	21·6	22·6	
Do. Pref.	20½	21·0	–0·1½
Oriental Telephone	3·9	4·0	
Radio Corporation	11⅝	12⅜	
Do. Pref.	11⅝	12⅜	
	37·6	38·0	

TEXTILES AND STORES.

Amalgamated Cotton	6·0	6·6	+0·11½
Bradford Dyers	45·0	46·0	+0·6
British Celanese Ord.	4·3	5·0	+0·6
Calico Printers	49·0	50·0	
Coats	30·3	31·3	–0·3
Courtaulds	36·3	37·3	
English Sewing Cotton	5·3	5·9	
Fine Spinners	43·6	44·3	+0·6
Harrods	2⅞	2⅞	
Hollins (Wm.)	54·6	55·6	–0·9
Linen Thread Ord.	1·3	1·6	
Lister Ord.	20·6	21·6	
Nurea	36·3	37·3	+0·4½
Sangster	32·9	33·9	+0·4½
Selfridge Ord.	22·9	23·3	+0·3
Selfridge Def.	25·0	26·0	+0·3
Tootal	1·6	1·9	
Turner & Newall	54	55	
Do. Pref.	101½	102½	
Do. Deferred	102½	103½	
United Kingdom	12·4½	12·10½	+0·1½
Woolworth	17½	18⅛	– ⅛

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIALS.

African and East. Trade	29·0	29·0	– 0·6
Anglo-Am. Oil Pref. Ord	17·6	18·6	– 0·3
Anglo-Argentine Tram	18·9	19·0	– ⅛
Associated Cement	17/10½	18/4½	– 1·3
Barnet Con. Def.	1⅞	1⅝	
Brazilian Traction	107½	108⅛	– ⅛
British Portland Cement	24·9	25·3	– 2
British Oil and Cake	16·6	17·0	
Brit. Col. Elec. Rail. Pf.	10·5	11·0	
Brit. Sugar	1·6	1·7	
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	86	89	
Brunner Mond	36·3	36·9	+0·3
Bryant and May	46·3	47·3	+0·6
Carreras	46·6	47·6	–0·6
Dunlop Rubber	29·3	29·6	+0·7½
Do. 6 p.c. Deb.	23·9	24·0	+0·7½
Do. 6 p.c. Pref.		103½	105½
English Electric	13·9	14·9	+0·3
General Electric Ord	79·3	80·3	
Do. Def.	29·6	30·3	
Gramophone Ord.	3⅝	3⅞	
Imperial Tobacco Ord.	117/0	117/6	+0·11½
International Pulp Pref.	1·9	2·0	
Lute Indigo	11·0	11·3	
Lever 7 p.c. Pref.	10·9	11·9	
Lever 6 p.c. Pref.	19·0	19·6	
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AUCTION TO-MORROW, AT 29 BACHELOR'S WALK,
COX'S AUCTION ROOMS.

Comprising principally:—Cottage Pianos, by Harper, Collard and Collard; Glass-back Walnut and Mahogany Sideboards, Chippendale Grandfather's Clock, brass dial; Screw Dining Tables, Sets of Mahogany-framed Dining Chairs, 6, 8 and 12 in each; Mahogany Dumb Waiter, Antique Chippendale Centre Table, Walnut and Gilt-framed Overmantel Glasses, Lounge Arm Chairs, two Drawingroom Suites, Hair-stuffed Chesterfield Sets, covered in silk; French China Cabinets, 2 pair Silk Curtains, Inlaid Settee and 2 Arm Chairs, Invalid Bedside Table, Hall Stand, Mahogany and Oak Hall Chairs, 6 Occasional Chairs, in velvet; 5 Mahogany and Burr Walnut Bookcases, 4ft. to 6ft. sizes; Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses, Pictures and Paintings, 6 Oak Chairs, in leather (4 and 2 carvers); Oak Gate Leg Tables, Yacht and Falling-leaf do.; Regulation Clock, 12 Bentwood Chairs; a magnificent assortment of Bedroom Furniture, including 4ft., 5ft. and 6ft. Mahogany Wardrobes, beautifully fitted; 2 Cheval Duchesse Dressing Chests, Duchesse Pairs, 6ft. Inlaid Mahogany Suite, 5ft. do., fitted with drawers and sliding trays; Mahogany and Stained Wood Chests of Drawers, Single Wardrobes, two 2ft. Glass-door Wardrobes; 7 Bedroom Suites, in Walnut and Stained Walnut, sizes from 3ft. to 5ft.; Single and Double Brass and Black Enamelled Beds, complete; 4ft. 6in. Panel-end and Lathe-end Inlaid Mahogany Beds, with 4-ply Wires and Pure Curled Hair Mattresses; 48 Blankets, quantity of Bed Linen, 14 Combination Beds, Wires and Fibre Mattresses; six 3ft. Oak Beds, Wires and Fibre do.; 28 Pillows, Toilet Ware, Delph, Linoleum, Painted and Deal Furniture, Kitchen Dressers, Tables, Chairs, Mangle, Pots, Pans and Saucepans; a large quantity of Office Fixtures, Wooden Partitions, etc.; a few Axminster Carpets and Stair Carpetings and 3 Iron Safes; an expensive Fur Tie, and numerous miscellaneous effects. Goods on View. Auction commences at 12.30. Pianos sold 3 o'clock.

JOHN H. COX, F.A.I., AUCTIONEER & VALUER.

SALE THIS DAY, AT 2.30 O'CLOCK.

"RICHARDSTOWN CASTLE," DUNLEER, CO. LOUTH.
ON 165 ACRES, MEDIUM SIZED, DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE, CONVENIENTLY SITUATED TO 4 GOOD MARKET TOWNS. POSSESSION.

47 HOLLYBANK ROAD, DRUMCONDRA. POSSESSION.
2 CARLINGFORD TERRACE, DRUMCONDRA. POSSESSION.
HOUSES, CADOGAN & CALEDON ROADS, &c.

BATTERSBY & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
39 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.

SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY), AT 12.30.
53 PALMERSTON ROAD.

JAMES H. NORTH and CO., having Sold the Residence, are further instructed to SELL THE FURNITURE and EFFECTS, Mirror-back Sideboard, Oak Chairs, Dining Table and Side Table; American Oak Roll-top Desk, Mahogany Telescope Dining Table, Settees, Lounge and Easy Chairs; Occasional, Arm and Hall Chairs; Tables, Brass Stands, Overmantels, Curtains; Brass Kerbs, Sets of Brasses, Wooden Coal Vases; Carpets, Linos.; Books, Child's Chairs, &c.; Bedroom Suites, Gent.'s Mahogany Wardrobe, White Enamelled Bedroom Furniture, Chests Drawers, All-Brass Bedsteads, with Spring Mattresses; Wooden Bedsteads and Bedding; Kitchen Furniture and Utensils; Lawn Mower and Garden Tools.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
110 GRAFTON STREET.

PATRICK O'CONNOR & SON, LIMITED.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), 19th NOVEMBER.
KILLEANEY, MAYNOOTH—For Mrs. Brain. Letting of 200 Acres Grazing, in divisions. 12.30 o'clock.
NEXT MONDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER.
MACREDDIN, TEIL WARD—For Mrs. Isdale. Letting of 45 Acres Grazing, in divisions. Sale 12 o'clock.
SAME DAY.
HAMMONDTOWN, ASHBOURNE — For Mrs. Kennedy. Letting of 70 Acres Grazing, in divisions; also 80 Tons Hay, in pikes. Sale 2 o'clock.
SAME DAY.
PEACOCKSTOWN, RATOATH—For Mrs. Kennedy. Letting of 120 Acres Grazing, in divisions, with plenty of keep—part aftergrass. Sale 1.30 o'clock.
NEXT WEDNESDAY, 24th NOVEMBER.
SENESCHALSTOWN, BEAUPARC—For Miss Kelly. Letting of 70 Acres Grazing, in divisions.
SAME DAY.
SUMMERHILL, CO. MEATH—For Lord Langford. Letting of 250 Acres Grazing, in usual divisions.
THURSDAY, 2nd DECEMBER.
IMPORTANT EXECUTORS' SALE OF PRIME GRAZING FARMS.
BELGREE, HOLLYWOODRATH, only 6 miles from Dublin. For Exors. G. Doyle, deceased. 217 Statute Acres, in 3 lots. Full particulars later.
W. S. BARRETT, Esq., Solicitor, 15 South Frederick street.

WINTERAGE TO LET.
50 ACRES OLD PASTURAGE, with keep, TO BE LET to 1st February, 5 miles from Dublin. Particulars from
PATRICK O'CONNOR & SON, LIMITED, M.I.A.A.,
49 QUEEN STREET, DUBLIN.

McKEOWN, MacKEOGH & CO.

SALE OF MAGNIFICENT GRAZING FARM,
BRANGANSTOWN, KILCOCK, CO. KILDARE.

WE have received instructions from Francis Rochford, Esq., to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at OUR SALEROOMS, HAY MARKET, DUBLIN, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1926, at 1.30 o'clock p.m., all the Interest and Goodwill in this magnificent Grazing Farm, situated as above, and containing 256 Acres, or thereabouts, subject to an annuity of £56 17/6, payable half-yearly to the H.L.C., F.L.V., 2000. These Lands are very conveniently situated, adjoining Kilcock Station (M.G.W. Railway 1/2 mile), are all in grass, and have an excellent water supply.

Messrs. CORRIGAN and CORRIGAN, Solicitors, 15 Andrew street, Dublin. 'Phone 1669.

McKEOWN, MacKEOGH & CO.,
Auctioneers and Valuers, Live Stock Salesmen, and Factors.
4 HAYMARKET, DUBLIN.
'Phone 3. Telegraphic Address—"Factors, Dublin."

COUNTY MEATH.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF
TWO FARMS,
AT THE COURTHOUSE, EDENDERRY, ON SATURDAY, 20th NOVEMBER, 1926, At the hour of 12 o'clock noon, By order of the Personal Representatives of the late Mr. James J. Reilly.

Lot 1.—PART OF THE LANDS OF BALLYDOOGAN, with outbuildings, out-offices, and buildings thereon, containing about 10 acres, 3 roods 10 perches. Statute measure, or thereabouts, situate in the Barony of Moyfenrath, Upper, and County of Meath. Held in fee-simple, subject to the payment to the Irish Land Commission of the terminable annuity of £99 16/-. Poor Law Valuation, £153. The above is free-class feeding land, residence in thorough repair; situate 3½ miles from Edenderry.

Lot 2.—All that and those PART OF THE LANDS OF BALLASPORT, with herd's house thereon, containing 234 acres, or thereabouts, Statute measure, situate in the Barony of Moyfenrath Upper and County of Meath. Held under yearly tenancy, but now subject to Land Act, 1923, to the annual payment in lieu of rent of £217 10/-. Poor Law Valuation, £194. Also portion of same townland, containing 3 roods 18 perches, Statute measure, held under yearly tenancy, not subject under Land Act, 1923, to the annual payment in lieu of rent of 15/-. Poor Law Valuation, £1. The above farm is all under grass, situate within a few hundred yards of Hill of Down station, G.S. Railway.

F. B. O'TOOLE, Solicitor having carriage of Sale, 24 St. Andrew street, Dublin, and Edenderry.

T. F. O'TOOLE & SONS, M.I.A.A., EDENDERRY.

1924. No. 421.
SAORSTAT EIREANN.
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—MR. JUSTICE JOHNSTON.
FENNOR, COUNTY KILDARE.
Between
ANNE MORAN, And
JOHN FARRELL, Defendant.
Plaintiff;

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION
(Pursuant to an Order of Mr. Justice Murnaghan, dated the 24th day of June, 1926),
ONE LOT,
At the CROSS KEYS HOTEL, KILDARE, In the County of Kildare,
On THURSDAY, 2nd day of DECEMBER, 1926, At the hour of Twelve o'clock noon,
By MR. OWEN BOLAND, Auctioneer.

The Purchaser will not be required to pay Auctioneer's Commission.

Part of the Lands of Fennor, situate in the Barony of West Offaly and County of Kildare, containing 147 acres 3 roods 7 perches, Statute measure.

Held in fee-simple, subject to the restrictions as to sub-division, mortgaging, sub-letting, etc., contained in the Irish Land Acts, and to an annuity of £53 14/2, payable to the Irish Land Commission for the third decade, which began on 1st May, 1907, and subject to the burdens set forth in the Folio number 260/22976 of the Register, County of Kildare, affecting the lands hereby.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

The Farm is laid out in convenient-sized fields, well watered and sheltered.

There is comfortable stone-built dwelling and substantial stone-built slated out-offices attached, capable of holding eighty head of cattle, ample horse stabling and loft for 200 barrels of oats.

The holding adjoins the public road, with dwelling being approached by short avenue, and within one mile from Fennor town and railway station and three miles from Carnagh Camp. It presents an unique opportunity to any person desirous of securing a very compact holding, conveniently situated.

For particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

ALFRED V. GLOVER, Solicitor for Plaintiff having Carriage of Sale, 30 Wicklow street, Dublin; or to OWEN BOLAND, Auctioneer, Monasterevan, County Kildare.

FOR SENDING ABROAD TO FRIENDS, the best Irish Paper is the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." Price Twopence.

SALE TO-DAY AT 12.30 SHARP.
EXECUTORS' SALE—MRS. BAGNALL, Deceased.
38 GROSVENOR ROAD,
RATHMINES.

AUCTION SALE OF ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, PIANO, CARPETS, OLD CHINA, etc., comprising briefly:—Antique Walnut Tallboy (chest upon chest), brass handles; Antique Chipp. Mah. Slope-front Secretary Bookcase; Sheraton Card Table, Chips. Ladder-back Arm Chair, Pair Gilt Convex Mirrors, Collard Upright Piano, small Hillier Organ, 2 Inlaid Pedn. and Ormolu Cabinets, Pair Mah. Chiffoniers, Whatnots, Gilt Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Walnut Overmantels and Mirror Brackets, Marquetry Inlaid Lacquer Falling-leaf, Plant and Occasional Tables, Couches, Easy and Occasional Chairs, Brass Fenders, Brasses, Coal Boxes and Screens; Ormolu, China and Hanging Clocks; Axminster Room and Stair Carpets, Rugs, Curtains; Oil Paintings, Water Colours and Old Col. Prints; numerous Old Worcester, Derby, Oriental and other Vases, Bowls, Figures, Plates, Cups, Tea Services, etc.; Bohemian Glass Lustres, Sets Table Glass and China, Dinner Service, etc.; Mah. Hall Stand, Table, Chairs and Bergwetter; Mah. Mirror-back Sideboard, Telescope Dinner Table and Sets Dining Chairs; Inlaid Davenport, Books, Chenille Table Cover; Mah. and other Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, Cupboards, Glasses and Mats; American Walnut Bedroom Suite, B. and I. Beds, Spring and Hair Mattresses and Bedding, Commodes, Mahog. Room Furniture, Kitchen Dresser, Mangle, Washing Machine and Utensils; Mont Safe, Step Ladders, Lawn Mower, Tools and Garden Bench; Greenhouse Plants, etc. On View This Morning, 10 till 12. Sale To-day (Thursday), 18th November, at 12.30 sharp, immediately after Sale of Leasehold. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

JAMES ADAM & SONS,
Auctioneers and Valuers,
17 MERRION ROW and 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN.

SALE TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
EXORS. SALE—MRS. BAGNALL, Deceased.
38 GROSVENOR ROAD,
RATHMINES.

VACANT POSSESSION TO PURCHASER.
ATTRACTIVE 2-STOREY NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, VERY WELL BUILT AND IN SPLENDID STRUCTURAL AND DECORATIVE CONDITION, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION by JAMES ADAM and SONS, on the Premises, at 12 o'clock sharp, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), 18th NOVEMBER, immediately preceding Sale of Furniture. Tenure—Held for 800 years, from 1863, subject to net adjusted rent of £5 15/-. Accommodation—Hall, 2 reception and 4 bedrooms, maid's room, h. and c. bath, 2 w.c.'s, kitchen, scullery, washhouse, coal cellar, pantries, tool house, garden plot front and rear, greenhouse, side entrance. Orders to View and Conditions of Sale can be had from the Auctioneers or from
Messrs. A. and L. GOODBODY, Solicitors, having Carriage of Sale, 24 Dame street.

JAMES ADAM & SONS,
Auctioneers, Valuers, House Property Agents,
17 MERRION ROW and 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN.

TIMBER CONTINUED.

PORTABLE Log and Tree Saw, easy to handle, price, fitted with log saw, £52 10/-; Tree Felling Attachment, £7 extra.—Phos. McKenzie and Sons, Ltd., Dublin. 16 F

TIMBER for Sale, cut in 12in. blocks, 50/- per ton. Delivered. Apply Kavanagh, 8 New street. 14 D

1,000 TONS Oak Firewood Blocks, good quality and price right; large quantity for export; good Oak Fencing Stakes also open for tender. 300 Acres of standing Hardwood Timber for cost.—Myers and Son, Birr. Established 1875. 9 10

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

GUNS—Special Agents for B.S.A. Guns, Rifles, and Ammunition.—Gabbett, Crampton Court, Dublin. 18 T

GUN Repairs—Skilful work guaranteed; moderate charges.—Garnett, Crampton Court, Dublin. 18 T

GUNS—Catalogues of Firearms and all Shooting and Trapping Accessories post free.—Garnett, Crampton Court, Dublin. 18 T

GUNS—Webley and Scott's unrivalled Shot Guns, also all other makes at lowest prices; new and second hand; Gun Cartridges, all brands in stock. Illustrated catalogue and lists of Cartridges and Sundries post free. J. Keogan, Gunmaker, Inns quay, Dublin. 12 13

GUN Repairs of every description executed by skilled Gunsmiths; moderate charges; prompt attention; largest and best equipped workshops in Ireland, specially for Gun Repairs.—J. Keogan, Gunmaker, Inns quay, Dublin. 12 13

RABBIT Nets and Netting and Ferreting Sundries. Catalogue free.—M. Garnett, Crampton Court, Dublin.

RABBIT Nets, Hare Nets, Plover Nets, Snaring Wire, Rat Snares, Snare Cord, Ferret Muzzles, Bags, Bells, Ferreting Spades, Rabbit Traps, Hawk Traps, Crow Traps, etc.; lists free.—J. Keogan, Gunmaker, Inns quay, Dublin.

YACHTS, BOATS, ETC.

FISHING Ketch for Sale, 34 tons, net 23 tons, new 1905, 51ft. over all, 17ft. beam, built by Kirk, Portheven, 1902; is in first class working condition, complete in every detail.—Hope, 41 Coleridge road, London, N. 8. 16 D

GARDEN, FARM, BEES, ETC.

ALL Garden Lovers should now complete Planting of Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, Iris, etc. Special prices to intending purchasers. Catalogue free.—Offices, 19 Lord Edward street, Dublin. 17 X

APPLE Trees, three year bush, in leading varieties, 2/- each, 20/- per dozen; also extra strong Bramley's Seedling, 3/- each, 25/- per dozen, carriage paid to any station.—Stud Office, Sligo; carriage paid on all orders £5 and upwards.—Musgrave, Limehill, Sligo.

AUCTION Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Thursday, 18th, two o'clock, 11 South King street.—Arthur Jones and Son, Auctioneers.

AMPELOPSIS Veitchii (self-clinging), autumn leaves crimson, 2/-; Clematis Montana, quick growing Climber, garlands white flowers, 2/-; free.—Greenlands, Ballsbridge.

APPLES, strong fruiting trees, leading varieties, 4 from 2/6; carriage paid.—Hume, Ballybrittas.

FOR Sale, 650 Standing Fruit Trees, near Mount Jerome. Will be sold cheap. Apply 51 Grafton street.

FLOWERING and Evergreen Shrubs, Climbing and Hedging Plants, choice varieties. Catalogue free.—Rumney, Ballsbridge. 17 X

FRUIT Trees, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches; healthy fruiting trees, leading varieties, 4 from 2/6; carriage paid.—Rumney, Ballsbridge. 17 X

FOREST Trees, Hedging Plants, Fruit Trees, Roses, and Ornamental Shrubs in finest varieties. Write for descriptive list.—Rumney, Ballsbridge. 17 X

FORGET-ME-NOT, Wallflowers, Canterbury Bells, Sweet Williams, and other Spring Bedding Plants. List free.—Hall and Co., Waterford. 21 X

FOR Planting Now—Increase bulbs, Daffodil, Emperor, Empress, Golden Spur, Sir Watkin, 2/9 per dozen 100 5/6; Giant Single Bedroom, 1/6 per dozen 100 7/6; Gladiolus, The Bride, per dozen 1/3, 100 10/6, carriage free.—Wm. Power and Co., Waterford.

FREE by post, Power's Bulbs—Collection Daffodils, 100 bulbs, in 10 splendid varieties, 10/6; 50 for 6/6; 1000 Mixed Daffodils, 35/; Snowdrops, 100 for 5/-; Matchless Hyacinths, 6 for 4/-, 12 for 7/6. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.—Wm. Power and Co., Waterford, Nurserymen and Seedmerchants. 21 X

GOOSEBERRIES and Currants, strong fruiting trees, best colours, 9/-, 12/-, and 18/- dozen.—Rumney, Ballsbridge. 17 X

GOLDEN Privet, all sizes, nice bushy plants, 18 inches, well rooted, 18/- dozen.—Rumney, Ballsbridge. 17 X

LAURELS, large, bushy Trees, with splendid roots, 4 to 5 feet, to offer cheap; ground required.—Rumney, Ballsbridge. 17 X

MANGOLDS for Sale, 35/- per ton. Loz. New Mangolds 20/- to 50/- 100; Thorneapples, all sizes.—Rumney, Ballsbridge. 17 X

OVAL Leaved Privet, all sizes, 10/- to 40/- 100; Laurels, 20/- to 50/- 100; Thorneapples, all sizes.—Rumney, Ballsbridge. 17 X

POTATOES, best quality, specially reproduced seed here, 7/9 and 2/- bushel, two bushels 3/- and 3/6, delivered.—Rumney, Ballsbridge. 17 X

PLOUGHS and Plough Parts, Spares, etc., for Hercules, Ransome, Sanderson, Cockshut Ploughs. Address "Z 2081, Ploughs," this office.

PIPING and Fittings, Gas, Water, Steam, and Galvanised; sizes ½" to 4".—Booth Bros., Dublin.

RAG Flags for Sale, suitable for Girders, Uprights or Hay Sheds; 2 yards long, 1 yard wide, 2/6 each. Fencing; also Field Gates and Posts, complete.—Rumney, Ballsbridge, Store street, Dublin.

TWO National Gas Engines, 6/8 n.h.p., each with single flywheel, 8" x 18"; also two complete Suction Gas Producer Plants for same. Particulars from Thomas Murphy and Co., Ltd., Nelson street, Belfast. 13 F

WANTED, 110 volt, about one h.p., Motor. Apply T 202, this office.

WANTED, 2½ h.p. Oil or Petrol Engine, also small Sandstone Trough.—Quinn, Ridgeworthstown. 17 F

TIMBER.

A1 FIREWOOD, 8" oak or beech blocks, 53/- per ton, 3/- per bag, delivered immediately in Dublin or Kingstown.—Sweetman Bros., 28 South Frederick st.: 'phone, 61464. 13 F

ASH and Beech Blocks, seasoned, cut short, suitable for grates and ranges, 55/- per ton delivered. Apply for prices for waggon lots.—Hanson, 72 Tritonville road, Sandymount. 'Phone—Ballsbridge 795. 17 A

ASH Blocks, bright burning wood, 65/- per ton delivered.—Grower's Depot, 112 Phibsborough road.

BEECH Wood Blocks, 9" to 12", delivered, 53/-; per ton.—Mulligan, Shortacres, Celbridge. 18 F

BENT Timber for Coachbuilding or Motor Trades; Panels, Shafts, Hood Sticks, Lorry Wings, Canopy Sticks, etc.—O'Connor, Lower Grangegorman. Phone Dublin 3384.

BEST Oak Firewood Logs, crosscut and split to any length required. Prices, either ex yard or delivered Dublin and district, on application.—John Fagan, Glenealy Saw Mills, Co. Wicklow. 17 F

DRY Logs, cut in short lengths, excellent for ranges, etc., 30/- per ton at sawmill. Apply Tyrrell, Ballinclonin, Edenderry.

FIREWOOD, up to 40 volts; particulars.—Quinn, Ridgeworthstown. 17 F

FIREWOOD, cut and split ready for use, at Little Forest, Clogharan, or delivered in city in ton lots. Sneyd, Little Forest, Clogharan, or Mount Gamble, Swords. 12 F

FIRE Logs, cut to suit grates, 50/- ton, delivered Dublin in 5 ton lots.—More O'Ferrall, Ishrea, Moyvalley. 15 F

FIREWOOD—Best Ash, small blocks, £5 per ton, 5/6 per cwt.; delivered city free.—Duff, 14a Summer hill Parade. 14 D

FIRE Blocks cut and split to suit grates, mostly Ash and Beech; 30 miles from Dublin; 32/6 per ton delivered.—P. 2065, Fire Blocks," this office. 15 F

FOR Sale, Beech and Oak Logs, 55/- per ton delivered.—B. Byrne, Prospect Cottage, Ballyfermot, Rathfarnham. 15 E

FIREWOOD—Split Blocks, 9 to 12 inches, 55/- ton delivered Dublin; 35/- loose.—Curtis, Quinnsborough, Newtownmountkennedy. 15 E

FIREWOOD—Oak, Ash, Beech, 10" by 4", dry, delivered Dublin and suburbs, 55/- ton, 5/6 cwt. Apply Manager, Martinstown Estate, Curragh, Co. Kildare. 16 F

FIREWOOD—Wanted, old dry Timber, Packing Cases, etc., 4/- and pins.—T 154, this office.

FIREWOOD Blocks—Beech, Ash, Oak, cut small to suit purse; 1s waggon lots of ½ ton; £2 per ton, North Wall.—Bloomfield Saw Mills, Hollymount, Co. Mayo. 17 C

FIREWOOD for Sale, 12" logs, ready for grates, 50/- ton, 25/- half ton, delivered city.—Jelley, Killatown, Tallaght. 17 F

FIREWOOD—Our price was never raised during coal strike and remains now as before. Blocks, cut 4" to 6" length, mostly Oak, 22/6 at our Mill, or on rail Kingsbridge in 6 ton waggon lots, or multiples of 6 tons, carriage paid, 49/6 per ton; cash with order.—Estate Saw Mills, Abbeyleix. 17 F

LARGE quantity Split Firewood blocks for Sale, 50/- per ton, 25/- per ton here.—Bracken, Gamsborough, Celbridge. 15 F

LOGS, £2 5/- per ton, cash on delivery; Ash, Beech, cut suit ranges, grates.—Sweetman, Cuddy Fair, Celbridge. 15 F

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF PART OF THE SUPERIOR TILLAGE AND FATTENING LANDS OF
KNOCKIERAN,
WITH THE BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED RESIDENCE AND OUT-OFFICES THEREON.

S. R. BOOTHMAN has been instructed by Mr Patrick Fitzpatrick, to
SELL BY AUCTION,
AT THE COURTHOUSE, NAAS,
ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1926,
At 2 o'clock,

Part of the well-known feeding lands of KNOCKIERAN LOWER, containing 141 acres and 20 perches, Statute, or thereabouts, with the lovely dwellinghouse and out-offices thereon, held in fee-simple, subject to a terminable annuity under the Irish Land Act, 1903, of £63 6/10, which commenced on 1st December, 1910, and is payable to the Irish Land Commission until an advance of £1,949 has been repaid. P.L.V., £101.

The above well-known, nicely situated holding, overlooking the River Liffey, and being only half a mile from the town of Blessington, with its exceptionally low annuity, should recommend itself to those requiring an up-to-date holding in one of the beauty spots of County Wicklow.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to

Messrs. BROWN and McCANN, Solicitors, Naas.

S. R. BOOTHMAN,
Auctioneer,
IVY LODGE, BLESSINGTON.

HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD., v. JOHN O. McCALL.
SALE UNDER ORDER OF COURT.
TALLY-HO STUD FARM.
(3 miles from Mullingar).

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the AUCTION MART, MULLINGAR, on SATURDAY, 27th NOVEMBER, 1926, at 1 o'clock,

Ares 236a. 2r. 24p., Statute measure, or thereabouts, P.L.V. 2207 15/-. Good Residence, yard and and extensive stabling. Held under lease for 99 years from 1/11/1913, at £235 a year.

Possession on completion, except as to lands let for grazing, possession of which will be given after expiration of lettings on 31st December next.

Purchaser will not be required to pay Auctioneer's Commission.

D. and T. FITZGERALD, Solicitors, 20 St. Andrew street, Dublin.

PATRICK CLEARY,
AUCTIONEER, MULLINGAR.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.)

MACHINERY.

CORN Crushers, Grinding Mills, Pulpers, Oil Engines. The Dairy Engineering Co., of Ireland, Ltd., 21-22 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. T

CIRCULAR Bench, complete, two saws, wood frame; £8; Band Saw 30" wheels; cost £65; sale £50; perfect.—8 1945, this office. 15 D

FOR Sale, 8 h.p. Oil Engine, perfect order; also 12" Shaping Machine. Apply Manager, Dairy Engine, this office. 15 E

FOR Sale, two Nurriter Wright's Gas Boilers, fitted with 2" iron pipes and flange joints, with pilot light and burners; cheap to clear.—Walsh and Corish, M.I.A.A., Wexford.

FOR Sale, Mortar Mill, seven foot pan, in good order; also 5 h.p. Motor, starter and sliding rail, very little use.—T 210, this office.

FOR Sale, in perfect order, a Duckworth Double Conical Patent Fruit Cleaning Machine, practically new; can give immediate delivery. Address "Z 2150, this office. 17 E

INTERNATIONAL Junior Chain Drive Tractor for Sale (new); price reasonable. Address "Z 2070, this office. 15 E

NEW Lancashire Boilers, from stock, for immediate delivery.—Wilson, Boilermakers, Ltd., Lilybank Works, Belfast. 17 C

OIL Engine Wanted, 30 to 35 h.p.; state price. Address "Z 2025, Engine," this office. 12 E

PLOUGHS and Plough Parts, Spares, etc., for Hercules, Ransome, Sanderson, Cockshut Ploughs. Address "Z 2081, Ploughs," this office.

PIPING and Fittings, Gas, Water, Steam, and Galvanised; sizes ¼" to 4".—Booth Bros., Dublin. X

RAG Flags for Sale, suitable for Girders, Uprights or Hay Sheds; 2 yards long, 1 yard wide, 2/6 each. Fencing; also Field Gates and Posts, complete.—Rumney, Ballsbridge, Store street, Dublin. T

TWO National Gas Engines, 6/8 n.h.p., each with single flywheel, 8" x 18"; also two complete Suction Gas Producer Plants for same. Particulars from Thomas Murphy and Co., Ltd., Nelson street, Belfast. 13 F

WANTED, 110 volt, about one h.p., Motor. Apply T 202, this office.

WANTED, 2½ h.p. Oil or Petrol Engine, also small Sandstone Trough.—Quinn, Ridgeworthstown. 17 F

TIMBER.

A1 FIREWOOD, 8" oak or beech blocks, 53/- per ton, 3/- per bag, delivered immediately in Dublin or Kingstown.—Sweetman Bros., 28 South Frederick st.: 'phone, 61464. 13 F

ASH and Beech Blocks, seasoned, cut short, suitable for grates and ranges, 55/- per ton delivered. Apply for prices for waggon lots.—Hanson, 72 Tritonville road, Sandymount. 'Phone—Ballsbridge 795. 17 A

ASH Blocks, bright burning wood, 65/- per ton delivered.—Grower's Depot, 112 Phibsborough road.

BEECH Wood Blocks, 9" to 12", delivered, 53/-; per ton.—Mulligan, Shortacres, Celbridge. 18 F

BENT Timber for Coachbuilding or Motor Trades; Panels, Shafts, Hood Sticks, Lorry Wings, Canopy Sticks, etc.—O'Connor, Lower Grangegorman. Phone Dublin 3384.

BEST Oak Firewood Logs, crosscut and split to any length required. Prices, either ex yard or delivered Dublin and district, on application.—John Fagan, Glenealy Saw Mills, Co. Wicklow. 17 F

DRY Logs, cut in short lengths, excellent for ranges, etc., 30/- per ton at sawmill. Apply Tyrrell, Ballinclonin, Edenderry.

FIREWOOD, up to 40 volts; particulars.—Quinn, Ridgeworthstown. 17 F

FIREWOOD, cut and split ready for use, at Little Forest, Clogharan, or delivered in city in ton lots. Sneyd, Little Forest, Clogharan, or Mount Gamble, Swords. 12 F

FIRE Logs, cut to suit grates, 50/- ton, delivered Dublin in 5 ton lots.—More O'Ferrall, Ishrea, Moyvalley. 15 F

FIREWOOD—Best Ash, small blocks, £5 per ton, 5/6 per cwt.; delivered city free.—Duff, 14a Summer hill Parade. 14 D

FIRE Blocks cut and split to suit grates, mostly Ash and Beech; 30 miles from Dublin; 32/6 per ton delivered.—P. 2065, Fire Blocks," this office. 15 F

FOR Sale, Beech and Oak Logs, 55/- per ton delivered.—B. Byrne, Prospect Cottage, Ballyfermot, Rathfarnham. 15 E

FIREWOOD—Split Blocks, 9 to 12 inches, 55/- ton delivered Dublin; 35/- loose.—Curtis, Quinnsborough, Newtownmountkennedy. 15 E

FIREWOOD—Oak, Ash, Beech, 10" by 4", dry, delivered Dublin and suburbs, 55/- ton, 5/6 cwt. Apply Manager, Martinstown Estate, Curragh, Co. Kildare. 16 F

FIREWOOD—Wanted, old dry Timber, Packing Cases, etc., 4/- and pins.—T 154, this office.

FIREWOOD Blocks—Beech, Ash, Oak, cut small to suit purse; 1s waggon lots of ½ ton; £2 per ton, North Wall.—Bloomfield Saw Mills, Hollymount, Co. Mayo. 17 C

FIREWOOD for Sale, 12" logs, ready for grates, 50/- ton, 25/- half ton, delivered city.—Jelley, Killatown, Tallaght. 17 F

FIREWOOD—Our price was never raised during coal strike and remains now as before. Blocks, cut 4" to 6" length, mostly Oak, 22/6 at our Mill, or on rail Kingsbridge in 6 ton waggon lots, or multiples of 6 tons, carriage paid, 49/6 per ton; cash with order.—Estate Saw Mills, Abbeyleix. 17 F

LARGE quantity Split Firewood blocks for Sale, 50/- per ton, 25/- per ton here.—Bracken, Gamsborough, Celbridge. 15 F

LOGS, £2 5/- per ton, cash on delivery; Ash, Beech, cut suit ranges, grates.—Sweetman, Cuddy Fair, Celbridge. 15 F

POULTRY, CAGE BIRDS, DAIRY.

AUSTRIAN Turkeys, 30/-; Aylesburys, Black Leg-horns, Buff Orpingtons, 5/-.—Mrs. O'Grady, Curragiess, Co. Cork.

BUFF Rock Cockerels, White's special pen, 145 dam, second, Portobello Dinner; splendid birds, 15/- each.—Deane, Longridge, Foulks Mills, Wexford.

BEAUTIFUL Barnevelder Cockerels for Sale—37 Bloomfield avenue.

BUFF Orpington Drakes, 10/-. Letter received:—"Duck arrived safely. Thanks for the drake." Only 5 left.—Russell, Ballinsloe, Moate.

COCKERELS for Sale; prize bred Leghorn, R.I.R. Cock; pedigree.—Miss Guinness, Fyrbrook, Wilton, Cork.

CHOICE Wiegton Rabbits, 5/3 pair; cash, post free, put on rail each day at Attanagh and Ballyragget stations, at 30/- per ton; can supply all orders, saving two large mills sawing.—Telephone 56 S., Portarlington. 9 11

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SALE TO-DAY AT 12.30 SHARP.
EXECUTORS' SALE—MRS. BAGNALL, Deceased.
38 GROSVENOR ROAD,
RATHMINES.

AUCTION SALE OF ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, PIANO, CARPETS, OLD CHINA, etc., comprising briefly:—Antique Walnut Tallboy (chest upon chest), brass handles; Antique Chipp. Mah. Slope-front Secretary Bookcase; Sheraton Card Table, Chips. Ladder-back Arm Chair, Pair Gilt Convex Mirrors, Collard Upright Piano, small Hillier Organ, 2 Inlaid Pedn. and Ormolu Cabinets, Pair Mah. Chiffoniers, Whatnots, Gilt Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Walnut Overmantels and Mirror Brackets, Marquetry Inlaid Lacquer Falling-leaf, Plant and Occasional Tables, Couches, Easy and Occasional Chairs, Brass Fenders, Brasses, Coal Boxes and Screens; Ormolu, China and Hanging Clocks; Axminster Room and Stair Carpets, Rugs, Curtains; Oil Paintings, Water Colours and Old Col. Prints; numerous Old Worcester, Derby, Oriental and other Vases, Bowls, Figures, Plates, Cups, Tea Services, etc.; Bohemian Gl